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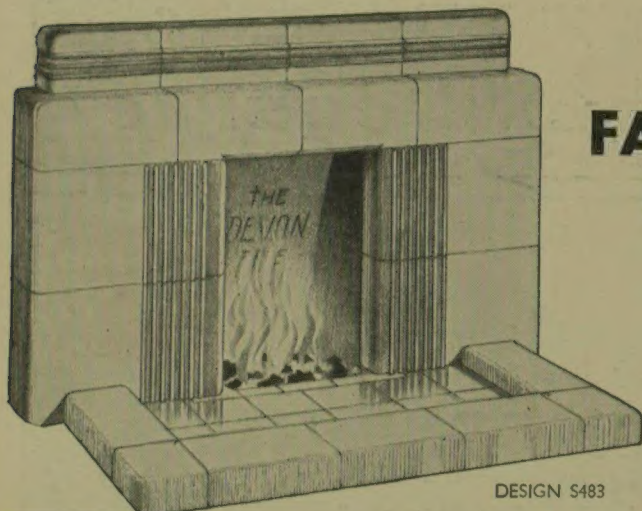
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1938.



*Photograph by "The Times."*

## **"A FLYING MESSENGER OF PEACE": MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WAY TO GERMANY TO SEE HERR HITLER.**

Mr. Neville Chamberlain left Heston Airport on September 15 in a twin-engined air-liner, to fly to Munich, from whence he went by train to Berchtesgaden, where his momentous meeting with Herr Hitler took place at five in the evening. It was the first occasion on which Mr. Chamberlain had travelled by air. The Prime Minister was seen off by the Foreign Secretary, and the German Chargé d'Affaires.

Before leaving, he said: "My policy has always been to try to ensure peace, and the Führer's ready acceptance of my suggestion encourages me to hope that my visit to him will not be without results." In a speech at Trieste on September 18, Signor Mussolini stated: "The need for quick action was realised by the Prime Minister, who went from London to Munich, a flying messenger of peace."



## MR. CHAMBERLAIN MAKES PERSONAL CONTACT WITH HERR HITLER.



LEAVING HESTON FOR MUNICH ON HIS MOMENTOUS—AND FIRST—AIR JOURNEY: MR. CHAMBERLAIN ENTERING THE AEROPLANE—(ON THE RIGHT) SIR HORACE WILSON; (ON THE LEFT, WEARING GLASSES) MR. WILLIAM STRANG. (L.N.A.)



THE PRIME MINISTER'S ARRIVAL AT THE MUNICH AIRPORT, FROM WHICH HE PROCEEDED TO BERCHTESGADEN BY SPECIAL TRAIN: MR. CHAMBERLAIN SHAKING HANDS WITH HERR VON RIBBENTROP, THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER. (I.B.)



**B**ELIEVING, as he does, in personal contact for settling disputes, Mr. Chamberlain, on September 14, sent a message to Herr Hitler in which he said: "In view of increasingly critical situation, I propose to come over at once to see you with a view to trying to find a peaceful solution." The Führer suggested September 15, so the Prime Minister, who is sixty-nine, made his first air journey (600 miles) from Heston to Munich, accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson and Mr. William Strang, of the Foreign Office. At Munich airport the party were met by Herr von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and Dr. von Dirksen, German Ambassador in London. Mr. Chamberlain then went by special train to Berchtesgaden, and proceeded at once to the Grand Hotel. Presently he drove to the Führer's chalet. Herr Hitler, who was waiting on the steps, welcomed him warmly, and led the way into the house, where

[Continued opposite.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES AT HERR HITLER'S CHALET: THE FÜHRER, WHO AWAITED HIM ON THE STEPS AND WELCOMED HIM WARMLY, LEADING THE WAY INTO THE HOUSE. (Wide World.)



THE BRITISH PREMIER AT BERCHTESGADEN STATION, ON HIS ARRIVAL THERE BY SPECIAL TRAIN FROM MUNICH: MR. CHAMBERLAIN BETWEEN HERR VON RIBBENTROP AND DR. MEISSNER, HEAD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL BUREAU. (Associated Press.)



MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN CONVERSATION WITH HERR VON RIBBENTROP DURING A MEAL IN THE TRAIN: AN INCIDENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S JOURNEY FROM MUNICH TO BERCHTESGADEN TO SEE HERR HITLER. (Wide World.)



# THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE FÜHRER AT BERCHTESGADEN.



WHERE UNION JACKS WERE HOISTED IN HONOUR OF HIS VISIT: MR. CHAMBERLAIN LEAVING THE GRAND HOTEL AT BERCHTESGADEN TO DRIVE BY CAR TO HERR HITLER'S MOUNTAIN CHALET FOR THEIR HISTORIC INTERVIEW. (Associated Press.)



MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S INTEREST IN FISHING EVOKED: THE PREMIER WITH HERR VON RIBBENTROP AND DR. VON DIRKSEN AT THE CHIEMSEE, WHOSE LAKE TROUT HE HAD TASTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE TRAIN. (Planet.)

*Continued.*  
tea was taken in the great hall. The party included Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin. Afterwards the two statesmen retired to Herr Hitler's study, and a conference took place lasting till 8 p.m. Next day Mr. Chamberlain returned to consult the Cabinet. He drove to Munich, and thence came by air. On landing at Heston he said: "I had a long talk with Herr Hitler. It was a frank talk; it was a friendly one, and I feel satisfied now that each of us fully understands what is in the mind of the other. . . . Later on, I am going to have another talk with Herr Hitler; only this time it is his intention to come half-way to meet me." As he left the aeroplane, the Premier was handed a personal letter from the King, and later he had an audience of his Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Chamberlain's next meeting with the Führer was expected to take place at Bad Godesberg.



THE PRIME MINISTER AS A GUEST AT THE FÜHRER'S TABLE: (LEFT TO RIGHT) MR. CHAMBERLAIN, HERR HITLER, AND (EXTREME RIGHT) SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, AT TEA. (Wide World.)



"YESTERDAY AFTERNOON I HAD A LONG TALK WITH HERR HITLER": MR. CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKING AT HESTON ON ARRIVAL AFTER HIS RETURN FLIGHT. (G.P.U.)



THE PRIME MINISTER WELCOMED HOME BY HIS WIFE: MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN OUTSIDE 10, DOWNING STREET ON HIS RETURN TO LONDON. (L.N.A.)



A LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY, WRITTEN IN HIS OWN HAND: MR. CHAMBERLAIN READING THE KING'S MISSIVE ON LANDING AT HESTON. (Topical.)





By ARTHUR BRYANT.

A FEW weeks ago, writing on this page, I referred to a series of articles written in *The Times* by a young Australian explorer and scientist, Dr. Donald Thomson, who had been sent by the Australian Government on a mission of pacification to the primitive peoples of Arnhem Land and of Cape York Peninsula, in the extreme north-east of the Southern Continent. Dr. Thomson, who is a kind of Australian T. E. Lawrence, is now in England, and, as our readers are aware, this paper is publishing a series of photographs taken by him during his wanderings.\* He first acquired an interest in the Australian aboriginals a dozen or so years ago, when he visited the Cape York Peninsula as a Research Fellow of Melbourne University. The Cape York Peninsula is the ancient gateway of the continent, through which all the early invaders of Australia have passed on their perilous road from Asia and Malay. Here Dr. Thomson spent three years, trekking many thousands of miles with pack-horses in the course of his researches. As he discovered more about them, he ceased to look upon the peoples he lived among as mere semi-inanimate material for research. Instead, he came to regard them as human beings, full of interest and of many gifts and virtues. In the end, like Lawrence of Arabia with the Arabs of the desert, he came to care for them a great deal.

The ordinary Australian, of course, does not feel quite in this way about the aboriginal of his country. He is apt, if he is vocal on the matter at all, to regard him as a poor, benighted animal who, if he cannot be speedily transformed into a docile hewer of wood and drawer of water, is of no use to anyone and a nuisance to his civilised neighbours. It is not that he is unsympathetic, or in any way cruel; but he is a busy man with much to do, and no time to acquaint himself with the intricacies of native thought and custom. This, of course, is not the opinion of the more enlightened Australian, whose tolerance and liberal-mindedness is equalled scarcely anywhere in the world. But it is probably held, and not unreasonably—for the aboriginal can be a troublesome neighbour—by the great majority. And it must be remembered that Australia, like our own country, is a democracy.

Dr. Thomson is therefore a pioneer—as much in the realms of social thought as in that of travel among remote peoples. It says much, therefore, for the Australian Commonwealth Government that, in 1935, it commissioned Dr. Thomson (lent to it by the University of Melbourne) as its representative on a mission of exploration and pacification among the natives of Arnhem Land at a time when a series of disorders and outrages—much exaggerated, of course, by the

popular Press—had aroused popular opinion to a pitch of considerable indignation against the aboriginals of the north-east. There was talk of a punitive expedition, even of aerial bombardment of the native settlements. However justifiable such methods of civilised policing might sound at first, they would really have been as indefensible as the employment of poison gas. For the natives were wholly defenceless, they were living on what, after all, had been their own land since time immemorial, and in accordance with their own tribal laws and customs. Those of the white man which they had unwittingly infringed were as unfamiliar to them as they would have been to our own woaded ancestors of 2,000 years ago. Nor had the white man ever established over them any very clearly defined legal agency or what they could recognise as an active protectorate affecting their daily lives. His right to punish them by high explosives and arson would have appeared to them

him to certain death by fever, privation or murder—to demonstrate to the people of Australia, and, for that matter of the whole Empire, that a different method of approach to a primitive people could safely take the place of the older police and compound methods. The results of the latter, however well-meaning, have been tragic enough in every part of the world—that is, at least for the unfortunate aboriginal. Wherever they have been tried, depopulation and degeneration have followed. Without the most careful and stringent regulation any sudden intercourse with the white man is fatal to native health and native virtue. The most trifling disease of the latter will decimate a primitive people with the virulence of some horrible plague. And the economic interests of the native suffer no less fatally. The white man may kill the wild game which the nomad aboriginal has regarded from time immemorial as his property, and shoot his hunting

dogs. But the aboriginal may not touch the white man's cattle; he can even be punished for the crime of being "in illegal possession of beef." All this is unintelligible to him and leaves him ranking with a sense of injustice and deprivation. Still worse is the effect on his mentality of commercial intercourse with the civilised trader. The latter is often a rather poor representative of the superior races, and is apt to be unscrupulous. In Cape York Peninsula he has not infrequently been a Japanese gentleman making a predatory expedition after native girls. When Dr. Thomson first arrived in Arnhem Land with his medicines, his cinema van, and his peaceful Commission from the Australian Government, the women always ran away and hid. Nothing has contributed more to unrest in the native areas than the belief of the tribesmen, who are brave and warlike by nature, and quick to avenge any insult to their womenkind, that the visit of a white man was likely to end in the degradation of the females of their tribe.

The existence of such a sentiment is proof enough that there has been something lacking in the relations between the black man and his more civilised neighbours.

The Commonwealth Government has always recognised that it has a duty to perform to the aboriginal races of the territory under its jurisdiction. It is necessarily a question of time, and of experiment and error, to discover how best that duty can be carried out. Past attempts to turn the native, with centuries of nomad and tribal life behind him, into a sedentary gardener in the course of a single generation have proved unsuccessful. They have merely created that tragic figure, the degenerate dependent of the cattle station who has lost his own native and instinctive culture without having acquired a new one to take its place—a mere cadger on the fringe of a civilisation to which he does not belong. Such methods are slowly being discarded as unhistorical and unscientific. Those that are being proposed and tried in their place we shall have the chance to discuss next week.



THE FRENCH PREMIER'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON FOR CONSULTATIONS WHICH RESULTED IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN OVER THE CZECH CRISIS: M. DALADIER WELCOMED AT CROYDON BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

M. Daladier, the French Prime Minister, with M. Bonnet (seen in the photograph next to right), arrived at Croydon by air from Paris on the morning of Sunday, September 18, in response to the British Cabinet's invitation. The French Ministers were met by Mr. Chamberlain in person, accompanied by Lord Halifax (seen above in the left foreground) and M. Corbin, the French Ambassador. They spent the whole day in consultation with Mr. Chamberlain and other British Ministers, or among themselves, and heard Mr. Chamberlain's account of his talk with Herr Hitler. Shortly after midnight the following communiqué was issued from 10, Downing Street: "After full discussion of the present international situation, the representatives of the British and French Governments are in complete agreement as to the policy to be adopted with a view to promoting a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak question. The two Governments hope that thereafter it will be possible to consider a more general settlement in the interests of European peace." M. Daladier and Bonnet flew back to France on Monday, September 19. (Photograph by L.N.A.)

only as an unmerited if unavoidable calamity for which there could in their own eyes be no moral justification. The Australian Government did wisely and humanely, therefore, to resist popular clamour and refrain from hasty action which in the long run would not have been worthy of the great and youthful people it represented, even if it had seemed to express a certain section of contemporary opinion. Instead, it decided to use the methods of science and modern sociology and to send Dr. Thomson. In this, it should be remembered, it acted far in advance of the practice of many of our own nineteenth-century Governments, who in their many punitive expeditions against primitive peoples must often have appeared to those peoples as unjust and destructive.

The account of Dr. Thomson's adventurous journeys in Arnhem Land has already appeared in *The Times*. In executing his mission he took his life in his hands. The man who does that has established a right to be heard. It was the task of his solitary mission—there were many who criticised his commission on the grounds that it was sending

\* *The Illustrated London News*, July 16; "Papuan Hero Cults and Allied Ceremonies on the West Side of Cape York Peninsula"; July 23: "The Secret Cult of I'wai on the Eastern Side of Cape York Peninsula"; Aug. 6: "Cape York Peninsula Birds and Beasts"; Sept. 17: "Goose-Hunters Who Live in Trees—Australian Blacks Central Arnhem Land"; Present issue—see Pages 549-552.



# SILENT PRAYER FOR PEACE AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

DRAWN BY HENRY C. BREWER, R.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY DURING THE PERIOD OF UNBROKEN DAY-AND-NIGHT INTERCESSION FOR EUROPEAN PEACE :  
A MOVING SCENE AROUND THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S TOMB—PART OF A GREAT NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

At Westminster Abbey there began on September 15 a period of unbroken intercession in connection with the international crisis, and the west portion of the nave round the Unknown Warrior's Tomb was reserved for the purpose. A crucifix flanked by two tall candles was placed there, with a wooden enclosure, and the Abbey remained open day and night. Business people on their way to work, and nurses at Westminster Hospital, were among the first to

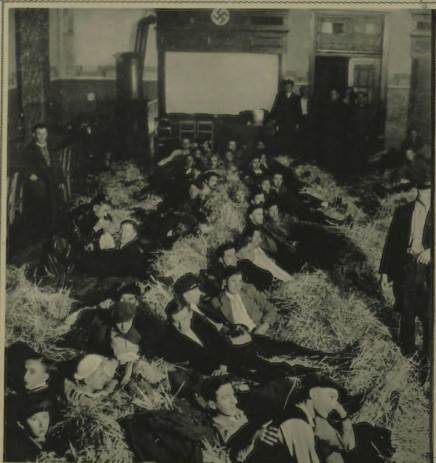
attend, and thereafter there was a steady flow of people. Mrs. Chamberlain, the Premier's wife, spent half an hour there during his flight to Germany to see Herr Hitler, was present again next day, and on Sunday, September 18, observed as a day of national prayer for peace, attended the special service. So many thousands joined in the pilgrimage that the period of unbroken intercession, originally planned to end on the 18th, was indefinitely extended.



# THE SUDETEN GERMAN PROBLEM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA— SPEECH AND DISCUSSION; REFUGEES;



"ITALY KNOWS ON WHICH SIDE SHE WILL BE": SIGNOR MUSSOLINI AT TRIESTE, WHERE HE SPOKE ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. (Planet)



FUGITIVES AFTER THE CZECH POLICE HAD CRUSHED THEIR REVOLT: MEMBERS OF THE HENLEIN PARTY RESTING AT A CAMP AT BRÜNNDOBRÁ, GERMANY. (Planet)



INTERVIEWED BY JOURNALISTS AFTER THEIR FLIGHT FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA: HENLEINISTS RESTING IN THE GYMNASIUM OF A SCHOOL AT REICHENBACH. (Kynos)

Speaking at Trieste on September 18, Signor Mussolini reviewed the international situation and stated: "The solution of the problem which is tormenting Europe at the moment has only one name, plebiscites, plebiscites for all the nationalities which want them. . . . We still hope for a peaceful issue. We hope that if that is not possible the conflict may be localised, but if that cannot be done and a front is formed either for or against Prague,



UPROOTED BY THE RUMOURS OF WAR: REFUGEES FROM THE SUDETEN AREAS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN A HASTILY PREPARED CAMP IN PRAGUE. (G.P.U.)



DISORDER AT EGER AFTER A CZECH MOTOR-CYCLIST HAD CRASHED INTO A CROWD: HERR FRANK (RIGHT CENTRE) REVEALING HIS IDENTITY TO POLICE. (Wide World)



WHERE 'HENLEINISTS KILLED THE COMMANDANT AND THREE OF HIS MEN': THE GENDARMERIE POST AT HABERSBERG; GUARDED BY AN ARMoured CAR. (Wide World)

Italy knows on which side she will be." He also referred to Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Herr Hitler and called him a "flying messenger of peace."—Refugees from the Sudeten areas have been arriving in Prague, uprooted from their homes by the fear of war; while members of the Sudeten German Party, whose revolt was crushed by the Czech police, have been crossing the frontier into Germany. Herr Henlein has formed a Volunteer Corps of Sudeten

# A MENACE TO THE PEACE OF CENTRAL EUROPE. PRECAUTIONS; AND HENLEINIST BARRICADES.



POTENTIAL RECRUITS FOR THE VOLUNTEER CORPS OF SUDETEN GERMANS: YOUTHFUL HENLEINISTS AT PLAUEN AFTER THEY HAD FLED FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (A.P.)



RESTORING ORDER AFTER THE SUDETEN GERMAN REVOLT: THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN KARLSBAD, WHERE SHOPS WERE PLUNDERED. (Wide World)



AT SCHWADENSBACH, WHERE SERIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN HENLEINISTS AND POLICE TOOK PLACE: A ROAD BARRICADED WITH TREES TO IMPEDE ARMoured CARS. (A.P.)

Germans from these fugitives and units of this are reported to have attacked Czech customs posts on the frontier.—Viscount Runciman, who has been acting as unofficial British mediator between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German Party, travelled back to London by air on September 16. Within an hour of Mr. Chamberlain's return from Germany he had a long conference with him and placed before him the Czechoslovak



BEFORE REPORTING ON THE SITUATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: LORD RUNCIMAN (LEFT) AND MR. ASHTON-WEAVER ARRIVE AT CROFTON BY AIR. (Kynos)



ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY: CEMENT "WALLS" PLACED HALFWAY ACROSS THE ROAD TO PREVENT CARS FROM DASHING OVER.



WHERE TREES WERE Felled TO BLOCK THE ROADS: A BARRICADE AT SCHWADENSBACH; WITH AN OVERTURNED LOBBY. (Associated Press)

point of view. On the following day he was present at the Cabinet meeting.—The photograph taken at Eger shows the tension existing in the Sudeten areas. A Czech motor-cyclist crashed into a crowd and several Henleinists were injured. Disorder broke out. Herr Frank, deputy leader of the Sudeten German Party, was caught in the crowd and is shown with his passport in his left hand while he makes himself known to a gendarme.



## EIGHTY-FOUR SCHOOLS: THEIR HISTORIES.

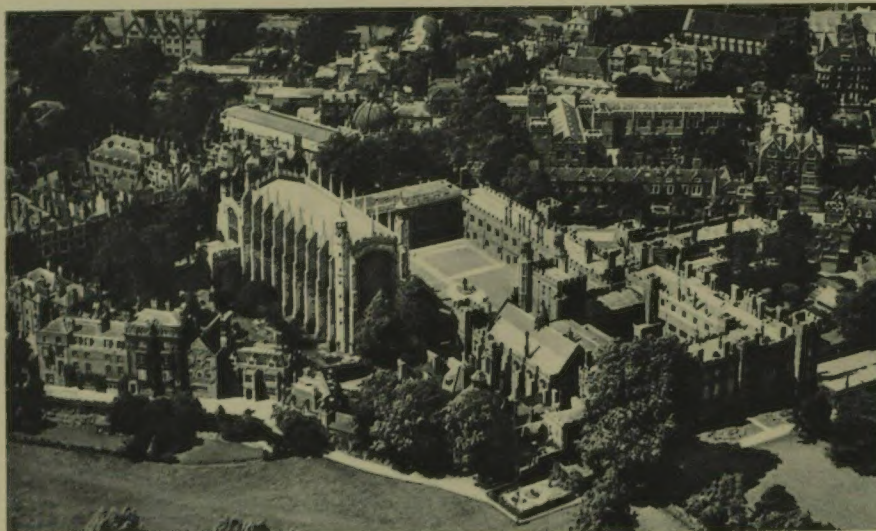
"THE OLD PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND": By JOHN RODGERS.\*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

ACCORDING to Mr. Rodgers, the term "public school," as referring to the institutions to which it now is applied, dates only from the eighteenth century. A reason for the distinction will be sought in vain. "With that lack of clarity so peculiar to the English and so disturbing to the foreigner, public schools are so called though they are no more public than a workhouse is a place where people work. Americans, with much greater logic, call similar institutions 'private' schools, to distinguish them from those which are open to the general public either freely or for a nominal payment."

The mistiness of our atmosphere (which gave us the supreme water-colour painters of the world) is reflected in the mistiness of our thought: we are always having to fall back on G. K. Chesterton's remark that he couldn't define an elephant, but that he knew one when he saw one. If a Frenchman produced a list of all the schools in England and asked which were public schools, which were not, and why, he would get countless different answers, according to the background of the people who produced them. I once heard a man, attempting to be realistic about our caste-system, at once so cloudy and so rigid, define a "public-school" as being, to the general mind, "a school of which the boys are predominantly boarders, not fewer than 'x' in numbers, whose parents pay not less than 'y' pounds a year for their maintenance." That at once rules out some of the largest, most ancient, and most illustrious schools in England; also different people would have very different ideas as to the connotation of "x" and "y." Things also are perpetually changing; schools which were utterly obscure when my generation was young, are now flourishing and famous. Mr. Rodgers struggles through an interesting disquisition about Dr. Arnold, monitors, fags and games (and the central features

and Clifton, whilst admitting the humbler schools of Wapping Parva and Tolchester Asinorum. He has saved himself in that regard by the use of the word "Old"; and he might supplement his explanation by saying that he wanted schools which have, or used to have, beautiful buildings which would serve for the numerous lovely illustrations to his book.



FOUNDED BY HENRY VI., WHO SIGNED THE CHARTER ON OCTOBER II, 1440: ETON FROM THE AIR.

The royal founder wrote in a warrant of June 3, 1446: "that the same school as it surpasses all other such grammar schools whatsoever of our kingdom in the affluence of its endowment and the pre-excellence of its foundation . . . be named therefore the King's General School, and be called the lady, mother, and mistress of all other grammar schools."

Reproductions from "The Old Public Schools of England," by Courtesy of the Author, and the Publishers, Messrs. B. T. Batsford. (Aerofilms photograph.)

We had better take the book as we find it. Eighty-four schools are "covered" historically, and most of them with illustrations. The order is chronological, and I dare say a perennial correspondence may be resumed on account of some of Mr. Rodgers' earliest sentences. "Older than the House of Commons, older than the Universities, older than the Lord Mayor, older than the House of Lords, older even than the throne itself," such was the proud boast made by the historian A. F. Leach for St. Peter's, York. Subsequent research, however, led him to revise his opinion and to believe that King's, Canterbury, was an even older foundation. He inferred that as each cathedral had within its precincts a school, the oldest schools are to be found in those towns where are the oldest cathedrals. If this is true, King's, Canterbury, may date from the year 598, when Augustine founded the cathedral at Canterbury. King's, Rochester, would come next, with the appointment of Justus to the See of Rochester by Augustine in 604. According to this reasoning, St. Peter's would probably be the third oldest school, dating from the foundation of York Minster by St. Paulinus in 627."

Some apparently think that certain of these schools date back to Romano-British times; some used to think that the University of Cambridge was founded by Prince Cantaber, or, alternatively, by Prince Brute, a refugee from Troy. However, those impartial persons who were brought up neither at Canterbury nor at York will be content to award priority on grounds of sheer continuity of eminence, to Winchester and Eton; and this, in effect, Mr. Rodgers does by giving these schools, with Westminster and Harrow following close after them, more pictures than any others.

To many readers all these pictures will be already familiar; to some besides myself there will be surprises in the pictures of old buildings belonging to schools which they do not personally know. We all of us who have never been near Repton, are aware of the fact that Mr. C. B. Fry and the Ford brothers were there; but there must be many besides myself who will be surprised to learn (and there are some lovely photographs) that "from the schoolyard Reptonians can see around them buildings dating from every century since the tenth, and the care and money which have been spent in recent years in restoring them have made them some of the most interesting of any public school." There are pictures here of some of the smaller schools, notably Ashington, King's, Worcester, Norwich, and King's, Ely, showing buildings of which any place would be proud. A concentration of them, like the concentration of Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, would be a noble town indeed; in the nature of things, they must be scattered.

The book contains a mass of diverse information; any Old Boy, roughly, will find less than he knows about his own old school (I might incidentally tell Mr. Rodgers, who mentions the habit, that the Oak-leaves were worn on May 29 for Charles II. right up to the late war), but more than he knows about all the others. And here and there are facts which mitigate our hankering after the past. There are stories about bullying; there is also a Christ's Hospital menu: "The food at Christ's Hospital was plain enough. Boiled beef was the usual dish, and Lamb speaks with repugnance of the fat of this beef, which one Blue, remarkable for his filial piety, used to collect together in a check handkerchief and convey to his impoverished parents. A list of food was drawn up officially in 1678:

SUNDAY. Noon: boiled beef and porridge with 5 oz. of bread.

Night: roast mutton.

MONDAY. Noon: water gruel with currants.

Night: cheese.

TUESDAY. Noon: boiled beef.

Night: cheese.

WEDNESDAY. Noon: milk porridge, bread and butter.

Night: pudding pies without bread.

THURSDAY. Noon: boiled beef.

Night: cheese.

FRIDAY. Noon: milk porridge, bread and butter.

Night: pudding pies without bread.

SATURDAY. Noon: milk porridge, bread and butter.

Night: cheese.

But the Governors eventually decreed that instead of the Sunday evening mutton, breeches should be provided for the boys." It sounds as bad as eating one's hat; in any event, to-day such a bill of fare would cause a mutiny at Dartmoor.

Mr. Rodgers, as usual, explains old-school-tie jokes as being due to the English habit of laughing at the things of which we feel fondest. He has also the courage to acknowledge the truth that to most men their schooldays really were "the happiest days of their life." An element in this is seldom noticed: the great majority of men, in our modern civilisation,



WESTMINSTER: THE STAIRCASE OF ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, WHICH WAS BUILT IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ON THE SITE OF TWO PREVIOUS HOUSES.

Ashburnham House is usually assigned to Inigo Jones, though it has also been suggested as the work of his pupil, John Webb. Its most notable feature is the staircase, skillfully contrived to make the utmost of the square space allotted to it.

have now spread to the public, i.e., non-private secondary schools), and diffidently suggests a minimum of £100 in fees, which would be hotly contested by countless men on whom only £99 per annum was expended. However, it would be a pity not to have a book about the elephant just because we couldn't define him; especially when, as this elephant is, he is certainly a part of "the British Heritage"—the title of the series in which this book occurs. So Mr. Rodgers boldly takes the elephant by the tusks.

He admits no school which was founded later than 1800. This rules out, amongst others, Marlborough, Cheltenham,



WINCHESTER: THE CHAPEL TOWER FROM THE CLOISTERS.

Winchester still occupies its original site and enjoys the use in its everyday life of exceptionally fine buildings. It has for many centuries served as a model for other public schools. William of Wykeham issued his charter of foundation in 1382. The buildings were not begun till 1387, and a revised code of statutes was drawn up in 1400. (Photograph by "Country Life.")

never after their schooldays live continuously in quiet country places. And that is what most of us want to do. It was a Venetian Envoy in the fifteenth century who said that the English were the oddest people, their only idea being to make a pile and go to live in the country.

\* "The Old Public Schools of England." By John Rodgers; illustrated (Batsford; 7s. 6d.)



# THE SHADOW OF WAR OVER THE CIVILIAN: CZECHOSLOVAKIA PREPARES.

Drawn by our Special Artist BRYAN DE GRINEAU.

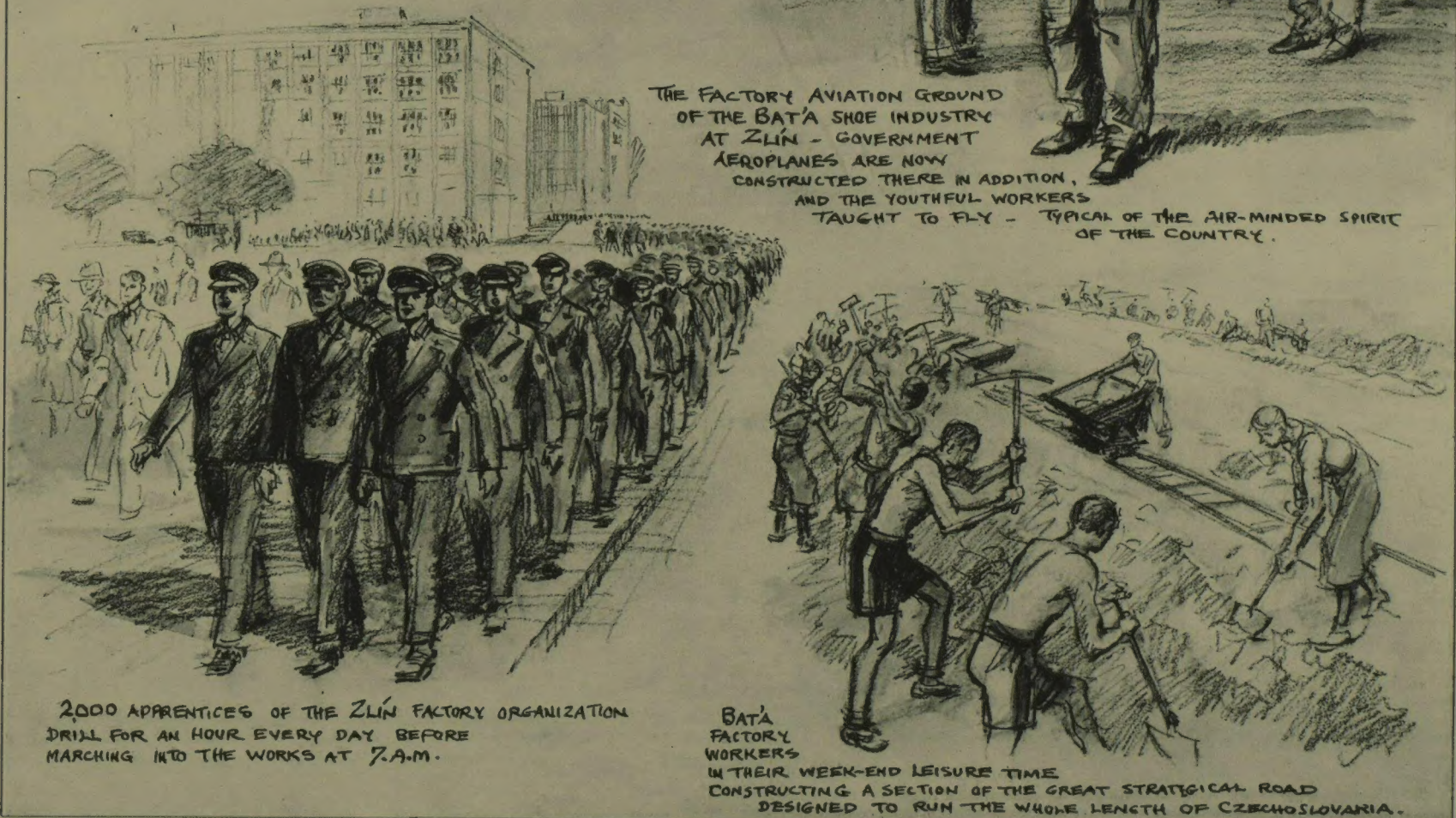
CZECH GENDARMERIE HALTING MOTOR-CARS FOR INVESTIGATION IN THE PLZEN DISTRICT—WHERE THE MAIN SKODA WORKS ARE SITUATED. THIS FORCE, DISTINCT FROM POLICE (WHO ARE PROVIDED FOR TOWNS), ARE USED TO MAINTAIN CONTROL IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS INSTEAD OF REGULAR ARMY TROOPS, SO AS NOT TO INFLAME THE PEOPLE.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE MAIN FACTORY AREAS ARE FITTED OUT WITH GAS-MASKS AND TAUGHT TO USE THEM UNDER WORKING CONDITIONS.



BRYAN DE GRINEAU  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 78.

THE FACTORY AVIATION GROUND OF THE BATÁ SHOE INDUSTRY AT ZLÍN—GOVERNMENT AEROPLANES ARE NOW CONSTRUCTED THERE IN ADDITION, AND THE YOUTHFUL WORKERS TAUGHT TO FLY—TYPICAL OF THE AIR-MINDED SPIRIT OF THE COUNTRY.



2000 APPRENTICES OF THE ZLÍN FACTORY ORGANIZATION DRILL FOR AN HOUR EVERY DAY BEFORE MARCHING INTO THE WORKS AT 7 A.M.

BATÁ FACTORY WORKERS IN THEIR WEEK-END LEISURE TIME CONSTRUCTING A SECTION OF THE GREAT STRATEGICAL ROAD DESIGNED TO RUN THE WHOLE LENGTH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

## THE FACTORY-WORKER AS AN ASSET TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S MILITARY STRENGTH: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The preparations in Czechoslovakia for resistance to an invader have extended to the civilian population. The workers undergo an intensive course of air-raids precautions training, and, in many cases—as at the Batá factory at Zlín—gas-masks are issued to everyone. The Czechoslovak youth are very air-minded and there are aerodromes all over the country. The Masaryk Flying League, a voluntary organisation, had a membership of 100,000 ten years ago and, although no figures have been published since that time, the membership has probably

increased. Hence there is a large number of civilian pilots, who form a useful reserve. The Batá factory possesses its own aviation ground, where its employees can learn to fly, and the factory is now constructing aircraft for the Government. The apprentices at this factory are organised like a student body and drill is an important item in their daily routine. They wear uniform. The desire to serve their country is shown by the voluntary work they do on the road which is designed to run the whole length of Czechoslovakia.



## TIME MARCHES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: SUDETEN GERMANS AND THE CZECHS.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE MARCH OF TIME, LTD.



"THE WORLD MUST BE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY": THE MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON IN PRAGUE.



THE CZECHOSLOVAK HIGH COMMAND: GENERAL SYROVÝ, GENERAL KREJČI, AND M. MACHNÍK, MINISTER FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.



EQUALITY OF TONGUE IN THE SUDETEN AREAS: A STREET SIGN IN TWO LANGUAGES—CZECH AND GERMAN.



TAKING ORDERS FROM THE CZECHS THEY HAD ALWAYS DESPISED: A SUDETEN GERMAN INTERROGATED BY A CUSTOMS OFFICER.



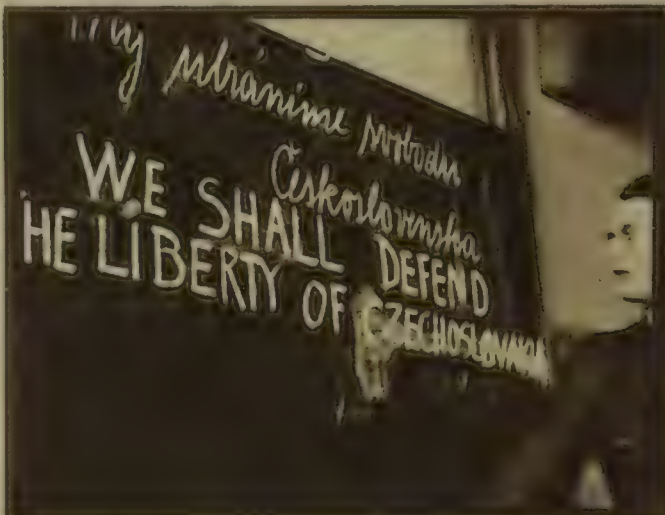
A BARGE ON THE ELBE—THE GREATER PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S EXPORTS GO BY WATER TO HAMBURG.



WEARING THE "HENLEIN" UNIFORM OF WHITE SHIRTS AND STOCKINGS: A YOUTHFUL SUDETEN GERMAN DRUM AND FIFE BAND.



THE FORBIDDEN NAZI SALUTE FREELY USED IN GREETING: HENLEINISTS ARRIVING AT THE SUDETEN HEADQUARTERS IN PRAGUE.



AT A CZECH SCHOOL: IMPRESSING ON THE YOUNG THE NEED TO MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF THEIR COUNTRY.



GRIM—AND REALISTIC: AN AIR-RAID REHEARSAL IN PRAGUE, WHERE EVERYONE WAS ALLOTTED HIS DEFENCE STATION.



THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A RICH SEAM OF COAL ABOVE GROUND IN A SUDETEN AREA.



AN IMPORTANT CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRY: COOPERS AT WORK IN ONE OF THE BREWERIES AT PILSEN.



RELIGIOUS TOLERATION UNDER THE CZECHOSLOVAK RÉGIME: A JEWISH SHOP IN A BUSY STREET IN PRAGUE.

"Czechoslovakia" (No. 3; fourth year) in "The March of Time" series of films has now been generally released to cinemas throughout the country. The photographs on this and the facing page are from the film, which gives a survey of Czechoslovakia and its Sudeten German problem. A few notes may be of interest. It was in the United States that Masaryk started his movement for Czech independence from

Austria and it was President Wilson who did so much to ensure this. The statue of the President in Prague bears the inscription: "The World must be safe for Democracy."—In the schools the children have impressed on them the need to preserve the integrity of their country and are taught the broad ideal of freedom rather than narrow political doctrines.—Czechoslovakia is rich in coal, much of

[Continued opposite.]



## CZECHOSLOVAKIA: THE BASIS OF DEFENCE—EFFICIENT ARMAMENT WORKS.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE MARCH OF TIME, LTD.



A SOURCE OF THE FAMOUS GUNS AND HOWITZERS WITH WHICH THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY IS EQUIPPED: ONE OF THE SKODA MUNITION FACTORIES.



TYPICAL OF THE HEAVY ARTILLERY PRODUCED AT THE SKODA MUNITION WORKS: A HOWITZER BEING TESTED BEFORE DELIVERY TO THE ARMY.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FORMIDABLE ARMAMENT INDUSTRY: THE WHITE INGOT FOR A GUN-BARREL IN THE FORGING-PRESS AT THE SKODA WORKS.



BUILDING UP THE CZECHOSLOVAK AIR FORCE, IN WHICH FIGHTERS AND RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT PREDOMINATE: A SCENE IN A MILITARY AEROPLANE FACTORY.

*Continued.]*

which is found in the Sudeten areas, and has built up a thriving export trade. The greater part of these exports are carried in motor-barges along the Elbe to Hamburg.—Although regarded as a small State, Czechoslovakia has an armaments industry comparable to that of a Great Power. Perhaps the most famous works, noted for the heavy artillery it produces, is that of Skoda, which has some eight

factories in different parts of the country. It was this firm which introduced the Bren gun now in general use in the British Army.—The Air Force consists chiefly of fighters and reconnaissance aircraft and has a first-line strength of approximately 650 machines. The factories are believed to be capable of turning out 1000 aeroplanes a year. The youth of the country are very air-minded.



# "WE WANT TO GO HOME TO THE REICH": SUDETEN TOWNS IN WHICH RIOTING HAS OCCURRED.



WHERE HERR HENLEIN, LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, HAS HIS HEADQUARTERS: ASCH, THIRTEEN MILES FROM EGER, NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER.



THE LARGEST SUDETEN TOWN: REICHENBERG (LIBEREC), WHERE, AS SEQUEL TO THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW, THERE WAS A GENERAL STRIKE.



POSSESSING THE STRONGEST RADIO-ACTIVE WATER IN THE WORLD AND A URANIUM ORE MINE: ST. JOACHIMSTHAL, A SUDETEN HEALTH RESORT.



A SUDETEN INDUSTRIAL TOWN ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER: WEIPERT, WHICH IS SITUATED IN AN IMPORTANT MINING DISTRICT.



TYPICAL OF THE YOUTHFUL HENLEINISTS WHO RIOTED IN MANY SUDETEN TOWNS: A SQUAD OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY'S LABOUR CORPS.



THE SCENE OF THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY OVER THE AUSTRIANS IN 1866: TRAUTENAU; A TOWN SOME FORTY MILES EAST OF REICHENBERG.

In the quiet and peaceful towns shown on these pages, all of which are in Sudeten areas, rioting broke out after Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg on September 12. In many of them, blood was shed; and martial law had to be proclaimed before order could be restored. At Asch, where Herr Henlein lived, the police withdrew; the headquarters of the German prefect were stormed and he was injured slightly. On September 14 three members of Lord Runciman's mission visited Herr Henlein there, but their interview was in vain, as he declared that, since the Government refused to repeal the emergency measures, further negotiations were impossible. On the following day leaders of the Henlein party issued a proclamation at Asch declaring that the Sudeten Germans would defend themselves with all possible means. A general strike was declared in Eger and the Henleinists wrecked and looted shops. Police reinforcements arrived in lorries and martial law was proclaimed. Order was



## MUCH-HARASSED HENLEINIST CENTRES: RICH AS MINING AREAS AND AS HEALTH RESORTS.



TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU: A SUDETEN HEALTH RESORT IN WHICH RIOTING BROKE OUT AFTER HERR HITLER'S SPEECH AT NUREMBERG ON SEPTEMBER 12.



WHERE RIOTING HENLEINISTS CAUSED MUCH DESTRUCTION AND SHOPS WERE WRECKED AND PLUNDERED: EGER, NOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW.



A TOWN IN WHICH SHOPS BEARING CZECH OR JEWISH NAMES HAD THEIR WINDOWS SMASHED BY HENLEINISTS: KARLSBAD, THE FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.



ONE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TWO MAIN PORTS ON THE ELBE: AUSSIG, ON THE BORDERS OF THE BOHEMIAN BLACK COUNTRY.



ONE OF THE CHIEF COAL-MINING TOWNS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: KOMOTAU, WHERE A GENDARMERIE SERGEANT WAS SHOT DEAD AND A SOLDIER WOUNDED.

restored by the evening of September 13. A fresh outbreak occurred the following day, when shots were fired at a patrol of gendarmes from the Hotel Victoria, local headquarters of the Henlein party. Four gendarmes were killed. The building was stormed and a number of persons were arrested. Martial law was proclaimed at Reichenberg and Komotau on September 15 and that evening, in the Komotau district, a gendarmerie sergeant was shot dead by a party of Henleinists and a soldier who was on patrol duty with him was seriously wounded. A number of gendarmerie posts were seized by Henleinists in Karlsbad and it was reported that "there had been extraordinary vandalism among the fashionable shops. Dozens of establishments bearing Czech or Jewish names had holes in their windows where stones had been hurled through before plundering started." Teplitz and Komotau are two of the chief mining towns in Czechoslovakia. (Photographs by Wide World.)



A SUDETEN GERMAN TYPE: AN OLD PEAT-CUTTER AT SEBASTIANSBERG, WHERE TIN AND SILVER ARE MINED.





SPLITTING LOGS—A FAVOURITE PASTIME OF THE EX-KAISER AT DOOM!; HERR KONRAD HENLEIN, LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS, TAKING EXERCISE.



HERR HENLEIN SEEKING A BRIEF RESpite FROM POLITICAL CARES: THE SUDETEN "FÜHRER"—AND EX-GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTOR—VIGOROUSLY SAWING WOOD.

## THE "FÜHRER" OF THE SUDETEN PARTY IN PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS WITH HIS WIFE



WALKING IN THE WOODS NEAR ASCH, WHERE HE HAS HIS HEADQUARTERS: HERR HENLEIN WITH HIS WIFE AND FAMILY.



WIFE OF A POLITICAL LEADER WHOSE DEMANDS LED TO GRAVE INTERNATIONAL REPERCUSSIONS: A SMILING PORTRAIT OF FRAU HENLEIN.



A CONSULTATION IN THE OPEN AIR: HERR HENLEIN DISCUSSING EVENTS IN GENERAL WITH ONE OF HIS LIEUTENANTS, HERR KUNDT.

## IN NON-POLITICAL MOOD: HERR HENLEIN AND FAMILY; AND AT PISTOL-PRACTISE.



HELPING TO GET THE HARVEST IN WHILE TOURING THE SUDETEN AREAS: HERR HENLEIN CREATING A GOOD IMPRESSION AMONG HIS FOLLOWERS.



REGARDED AS THEIR "FÜHRER" BY THREE MILLION SUDETEN GERMANS: HERR HENLEIN; FORMER SOLDIER, BANK CLERK AND GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTOR.



RELAXING FROM HIS HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES: HERR HENLEIN AND HIS FAMILY ENJOY AN OUTDOOR MEAL AT A VILLAGE INN.



"THERE GOES A FISH": HERR HENLEIN WITH HIS SMALL DAUGHTER INGRID IN PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS, WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF POLITICAL STRIFE.



HERR HENLEIN IN A STERNER MOOD—AT TARGET-PRACTISE: THE SUDETEN GERMAN LEADER DEMONSTRATING HIS SKILL WITH A PISTOL.

On September 15, Herr Konrad Henlein, the "Führer" of the Sudeten German Party, issued two proclamations. The first urged his followers to "use all means in their power in resisting further acts of oppression"; and the second declared that Czechs and Germans could no longer live together

in one State. Herr Henlein was born on May 6, 1898, at Maffersdorf, near Reichenberg, in the Sudeten mountains, on the northern border of Bohemia. When the Great War broke out, he joined the Austrian Army and saw service on the Italian front; reaching the rank of sergeant. Captured, he spent two

years in a prison camp in Sardinia. After the war he returned to the newly created State of Czechoslovakia and obtained employment as a bank clerk. Later, he became a physical culture instructor in the small town of Reichenau; and was a leading member of the Nazi Party in Czechoslovakia

until it was dissolved in 1933. He then founded the "Sudeten German Home Front," which changed its name two years afterwards to the "Sudeten German Party." Herr Henlein earns considerable sums as an author of books on political subjects and from journalism.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### THE DOOM OF THE BLACK-NECKED SWAN.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

NEWS has just reached me which has disturbed me not a little. I am told, on good authority, that the beautiful black-necked swan is in grave danger of extermination unless immediate steps are taken to avert this calamity. For a calamity it will be for all who are striving to conserve the fast diminishing number of rare types of birds and beasts. The destructive agencies to-day, as in the past, are mainly what we are pleased to call "economic." The great auk was wiped out by the early mariners, who carried them away from their breeding-grounds by the boat-load for food. And a like fate, for the same reason, overtook the largest known cormorant (*Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*) of Behring Island. Of this bird only four skins and a few bones remain. The moas, of New Zealand, represented by a number of species ranging in size from that of a turkey to giants standing 12 ft. high, disappeared as did the cormorant. For the early settlers found the bones of these birds in plenty, scattered round the deserted cooking-places of the natives. The dodo of Mauritius seems to have been exterminated by the earlier settlers of the island, who used them as food, while the pigs introduced by them, and running wild, destroyed the remnant by eating their eggs, for the bird, being flightless, had to nest on the ground. But besides these there is a distressingly long list of other species which have now disappeared, not, however, owing to persecution, but because of the invasion of their haunts by settlers, who, by the destruction of forests and scrub, to clear the land for crops, unwittingly destroyed all species which had become too highly specialised to live elsewhere. They were martyrs to the "March of Progress," which invariably leaves a trail of death behind it!

We can see this toll of death going on here. As one species after another grows more and more rare

accipitrine birds, and owls, are slowly sharing the same fate owing to the deplorable ignorance of these destroyers of so-called "vermin." The corn-crake, so common in Norfolk when I was a boy, is now a rare bird, and not merely in this, but in every county in England where once it abounded. This, however, is due not to the toll taken of its numbers by the evil-minded, but to the inevitable improved methods of agriculture. It is suffering the fate of the crane and the bittern, the bustard and the ruff. The "Cornish chough," one of the most remarkable of our native birds, is fast vanishing, and this owing to the persistent raids of the "egg-collector."



1. GREATLY DIMINISHING IN NUMBERS: THE BLACK SWAN (*CYGNUS MELANOCORYPHA*) OF SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

It is estimated that there are more black swans in captivity than can be found in their native wilds. In this species the bird has black plumage and white wing-quills. The beak is red, crossed by a white bar.

And now as to the latest threatened species, the black-necked swan (*Cygnus melanocorypha*). It is apparently in grave danger because an industry has grown up, in South Brazil, for the preparation of powder-puffs, bed-spreads, and trimmings for dresses, which are made from the down-feathers, after the outer feathers have been plucked from the skins. Nominally, strict bird protection prevails in Brazil, but I am told that it is very difficult to protect any bird there where commercial interests are at stake. In the great Lac do Patos thousands of these birds could be seen a few years ago. Now few, if any, are to be found there. And their numbers seem to be fast diminishing in the Argentine.

This is the more deplorable because the black-necked swan is a very remarkable, and very beautiful, species. As will be seen in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 3), the whole plumage is pure white, save the head and neck, which are of a shining black; a touch of scarlet heightens the effect in the large, fleshy tubercle at the base of the beak, which is also of the same hue. The sexes are alike, save that in the female the tubercle is smaller. The young, in down, differ from those of all other swans in that they are pure white. It may well be that in the not distant future this extremely handsome bird, like the camels, will be found only in captivity. Fortunately, they seem to breed freely in a state of semi-domestication.

That anomaly among birds, the black swan of Australia (Fig. 1), seems to be overshadowed by the same dismal fate. It has been stated, indeed, that to-day there are more black swans in captivity in other lands than can be found at large in their native home. This species, larger than the black-necked, also has a red beak, which is crossed by a white bar. Some of my Australian readers will, I hope, be able to assure me that the statements as to this serious decline in their numbers have been exaggerated. There is no blood-relationship between these two birds, for the black swan forms a distinct genus by itself. But this distinction seems to have been made solely on external coloration, and not on anatomical characters. I cannot, at any rate, lay my hands on comparative dissections of the two types. They should prove interesting.

There would seem to be two other birds on the danger list—the logger-head, or steamer-duck (*Tachyeres*), and the martineta tinamou. The first-named, one of the "diving-ducks," related to the golden-eye, and the scaups, is a bird of exceptional interest, and there would still seem to be some doubt as to whether there is more than one species. Its home is in the Falkland Islands and the Straits of Magellan. It is a hefty duck, for males weigh up to 22 lb.! And in the matter of its plumage it is peculiar, since it is of a uniform grey colour, while it has a voice which Darwin, who saw much of it in the Falkland Islands, likened to that of a "bull-frog." But these strange vocal powers were to be heard only when a flock of them were pluming themselves in the evening. He also described the astonishing powers of its beak, which is used to crush shellfish it finds in the kelp-weed. He found it difficult, he tells us, to smash these shells with a geological hammer! These peculiarities, however, are outweighed by the fact that it has lost the power of flight. It dives with ease, but on the surface of the water, being unable to fly, it progresses, and at great speed, by the flapping motion of its wings, making a great splashing.

But this flightless condition overtakes it only after full maturity is attained; the immature birds being well able to fly. Herein, probably, we have the explanation for the belief that there are more than one

species, the immature birds being mistaken for adults. Another bird which is causing some anxiety is the flightless cormorant of the Galapagos Islands (*Nannopterum harrissi*) (Fig. 2), and there is grave reason to fear that it will meet the fate of that other, and larger, species, *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*, already mentioned. Having regard to what has happened so many times in the past, we ought



2. LIKELY TO SHARE THE FATE OF THE MUCH LARGER BEHRING ISLAND CORMORANT, WHICH WAS EXTERMINATED SOME YEARS AGO: THE FLIGHTLESS CORMORANT OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (*NANNOPTERUM HARRISSI*).

Photographs by D. Seth-Smith.

the remnant acquires an increasing value in the eyes of collectors, who covet either its skin or its eggs. Others are deliberately persecuted in the interests of game-preservation. A heavy hand has been laid on the kite, the peregrine falcon, and the merlin. Other



3. A SINGULARLY HANDSOME BIRD WHICH IS IN DANGER OF EXTERMINATION: THE SOUTH AMERICAN BLACK-NECKED SWAN (*CYGNUS MELANOCORYPHA*).

A few years ago, the South American black-necked swan was to be found in thousands on the lakes and rivers, but it is rarely seen nowadays. The protuberance at the base of the beak is red. The young, in down, are pure white; not grey, as in other swans.

surely to take all precautions to avoid a like fate for the birds herein mentioned, which are indeed on "the danger list."





CZECH INFANTRY: MEN OF A STANDING ARMY OF SOME FOURTEEN DIVISIONS; ADMIRABLE SOLDIERS, WILLINGLY SUBMITTING TO DISCIPLINE, YET WITH INDEPENDENCE AND INDIVIDUALITY.

To quote a Special Correspondent of the "Sunday Times," writing the other day about the recent Czech manoeuvres: "A standing army has been created of some fourteen divisions, which could be increased in case of war probably to twenty-four. This army has been gradually improved in training and equipment

year by year. The Czech makes an admirable soldier, prompt, willingly submitting to discipline, yet with an independence and individuality characteristic of his race. The army has not to any great extent been mechanised. . . . The army has at call vast supplies of war materials of the very latest type."



# PERSONALITIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS: PROMINENT

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, BARBARO, ASSOCIATED PRESS, PLANET.



DR. THEO KORDT.  
German Chargé d'Affaires in London.



DR. HERBERT VON DIRKSEN.  
German Ambassador at the Court of St. James.



FIELD-MARSHAL HERMANN GÖRING.  
German Minister for Aviation; Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force.



COLONEL-GENERAL WALTER VON BRAUCHITSCH.  
Commander-in-Chief of the German Army.



GENERAL OF ARTILLERY WILHELM KEITEL.  
Chief of the German High Command of the Armed Forces.



GENERAL CAMELIN.  
Inspector-General of the French Army.



SIR KINGSLEY WOOD.  
Secretary of State for Air.



MR. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, MINISTER OF STATE  
CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL  
GENERAL STAFF.



ADMIRAL DARLAN.  
Chief of the French Naval Staff  
and Commander-in-Chief designate.



M. CÉSAR CAMPINCHI.  
French Minister of Military Affairs.



DR. EDVARD BENEŠ.  
President of Czechoslovakia.

In our issue of September 17 were photographs of some of the personalities concerned in the international crisis, and on these pages are portraits of yet others. A few notes may be of interest.—Dr. Theo Kordt, the German Chargé d'Affaires in London, was one of those who were present at Heaton when the Prime Minister left by air to see Herr Hitler on September 15.—Dr. von Dirksen succeeded Herr von

Ribbentrop as German Ambassador in London. He presented his letters of credence on May 5 this year.—Field-Marshal Göring, who is recovering from an illness which developed at the Nuremberg Congress, is Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force. He served in the famous Richthofen squadron during the war.—Both General von Brauchitsch and General Keitel have had conferences recently with Herr Hitler and

# MILITARY, NAVAL, AIR AND CIVIL FIGURES IN THE NEWS.

KEYSTONE, LAFAYETTE, RUSSELL, WIDE WORLD, AND VANDY.



DR. FRITZ TODT.  
Responsible for the extension of Germany's Western fortifications.



GENERAL-ADMIRAL DR. RÄDER.  
Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy.



GENERAL JAN SYROVÝ.  
Commander-in-Chief of the Czechoslovak Army.



HERR ERNST KUNDT.  
Parliamentary leader of the Sudeten German Party.



M. JAN MASARYK, C.B.E.  
Czechoslovak Minister in London.



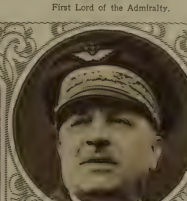
VON WAR (LEFT), WITH GENERAL VISCOUNT GORT,  
GENERAL STAFF.



MR. A. DUFF COOPER.  
First Lord of the Admiralty.



GENERAL REQUIN.  
A new member of the French Superior War Council.



GENERAL VUILLEMIN.  
Chief of the French Air Staff.



AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CYRIL NEWALL.  
Chief of the Air Staff.



DR. MILAN HODŽA.  
Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.



ADMIRAL SIR ROGER BACKHOUSE.  
First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff.

General von Brauchitsch is now attending the manoeuvres of the First Army Corps in East Prussia.—Herr Ernst Kundt, the Parliamentary leader of the Sudeten German Party, remained in Prague following the failure of the revolt in the Sudeten German areas. As a deputy leader of the Party, he has been concerned in the negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government.—Dr. Edvard Beneš was elected

President of Czechoslovakia on December 18, 1935.—Sir Kingsley Wood was appointed to succeed Viscount Swinton as Secretary of State for Air this year. He had been Minister of Health since 1935.—Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse succeeded Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Staff on September 7 last.



## IN EUROPE DURING THE SUDETEN CRISIS: EVENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA; ITALY; GERMANY; AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.



SIGNOR MUSSOLINI CROSSES THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER: THE DUCE, IN FRONT OF THE NATIONAL FLAG, LISTENING TO AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

After his visit to Trieste, Signor Mussolini crossed the Yugoslav frontier on September 19 and was received at the village of Planina by General Lukitch and a detachment of soldiers. In replying to an address of welcome, the Duce said that he was glad to be able to send from Yugoslav soil his cordial greetings to the Yugoslav Royal Family and especially to his personal friend Dr. Stoyadinovitch. He also stressed the friendship of the two countries. (A.P.)



VICTIMS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN CRISIS, WHO WERE ACCORDED MILITARY HONOURS: THE COFFINS OF THOSE KILLED IN THE RECENT RIOTING AT FALKENAU.

During the rioting by Henleinist storm-troopers at Falkenau on September 12-13, three gendarmes were killed, and there were other casualties before order was restored. The funeral of the victims was a public one with military honours. In spite of great provocation, the gendarmerie exercised the greatest restraint in handling the frenzied mobs and, considering the circumstances, the death-roll was remarkably small. (Universal.)



CHOSEN TO BE THE SECOND MEETING-PLACE OF HERR HITLER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN: THE DREESSEN HOTEL AT BAD GODESBERG, ON THE RHINE.

After Mr. Chamberlain's first visit to Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden, it was arranged that any subsequent meeting should not involve such a long journey for the Prime Minister; and it was reported that the Hotel Dreesen at Bad Godesberg, on the Rhine, would be chosen for further conversations. This is Herr Hitler's favourite Rhine resort, and in the days before the Nazi Party assumed power he was always a welcome visitor at the hotel. (Planet.)



THE CZECH NAME FOR EGER OBLITERATED BY TAR: A NOTICE-BOARD DEFACED BY RIOTING SUDETEN GERMANS BEFORE MARTIAL LAW WAS PROCLAIMED.

The disorder in the Sudeten areas, which assumed the proportions of a revolt against the Czechoslovak Government, led to a wholesale destruction of anything which reminded the Henleinists of their position in the Czechoslovak State. The crowds tore down the State symbols from public offices and defaced the Czech names on the notice-boards with tar. At Eger the windows of Czech and Jewish shops were broken and shots were fired at lorries. (Keystone.)

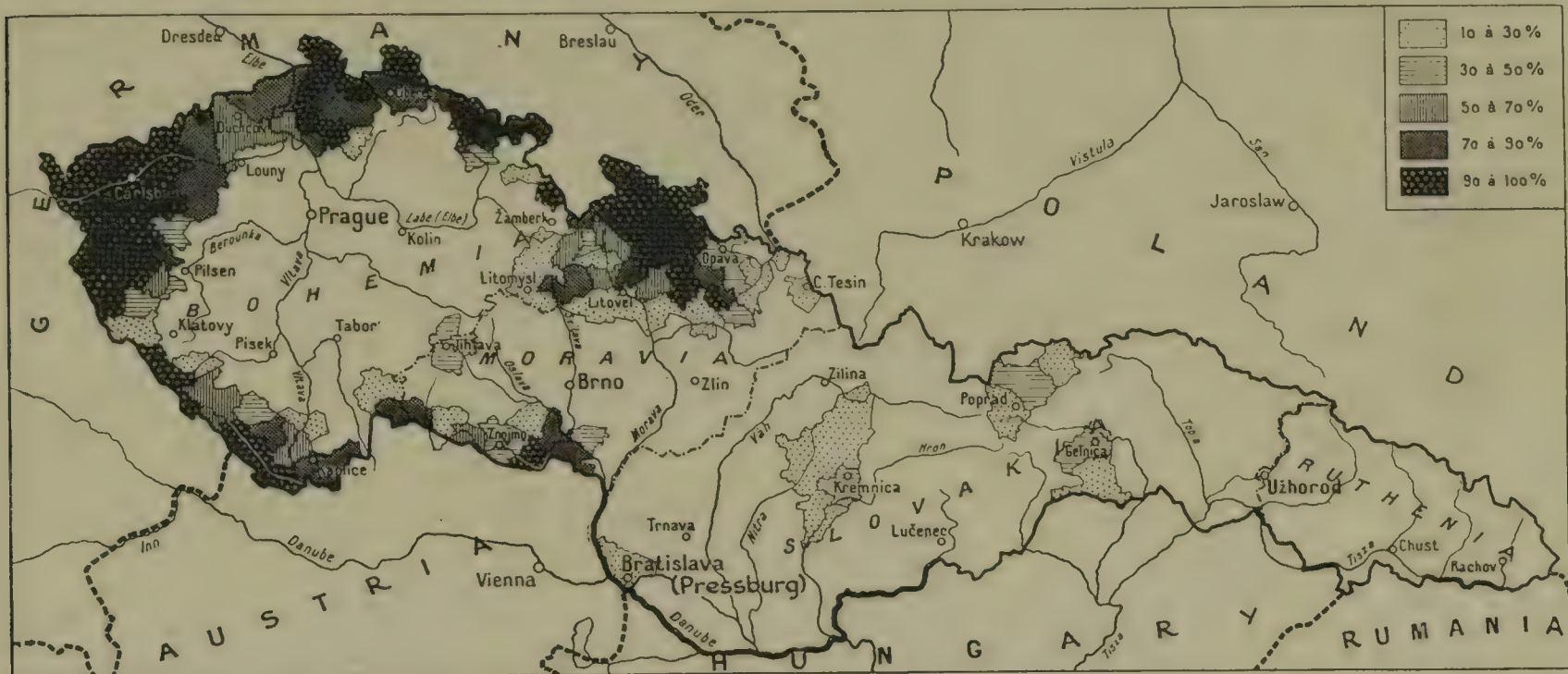


SIGNOR MUSSOLINI AT TRIESTE: PART OF THE CROWD OF 100,000 PEOPLE WHO LISTENED TO HIS SPEECH IN THE PIAZZA UNITA.

Signor Mussolini visited Trieste on September 18 and was welcomed by a crowd of some 100,000 people who waited in the Piazza Unità to hear his speech. The Duce recalled his three previous visits the last of which was in 1921, and remarked on the progress which had been made. He then reviewed the international situation. In conclusion, he said: "They might sometimes feel that Rome was far away; but no, she was here, on the hills and the waters of Trieste." (A.P.)



CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY: MINORITIES; AND NEIGHBOURS.



THE TERRITORIAL ASPECT OF THE GERMAN MINORITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A MAP OF THAT COUNTRY (PREPARED IN FRANCE) SHOWING THE VERY VARIABLE DENSITY OF THE GERMAN POPULATION, WHICH IS ONLY LARGE IN CERTAIN FRONTIER DISTRICTS. (SEE KEY TO SHADING INSET ABOVE ON RIGHT.)

IN connection with the large coloured maps of Czechoslovakia reproduced on the reverse side, we repeat here some interesting maps (given in our issue of March 12th last) illustrating the distribution of German minorities in that country, and drawn respectively by French and German cartographers, as well as a map showing the relation of Czechoslovakia, geographically, to neighbouring countries. In the Treaty of St. Germain (concluded in 1919), in which the new State received formal recognition from the Allied and Associated Powers, it was declared that "the peoples of Bohemia, of Moravia, and of part of Silesia, as well as the peoples of Slovakia, have decided of their own free will to unite . . . for the purpose of forming a single sovereign independent state under the title of the Czecho-Slovak Republic." Details regarding the population of the country and its racial divisions may be found in the current edition of "The Statesman's Year Book," in which we read: "The Czecho-Slovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia). Its frontiers have been defined by the Peace Treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary. . . . The estimated population, in 1936, was 15,186,944. Of the

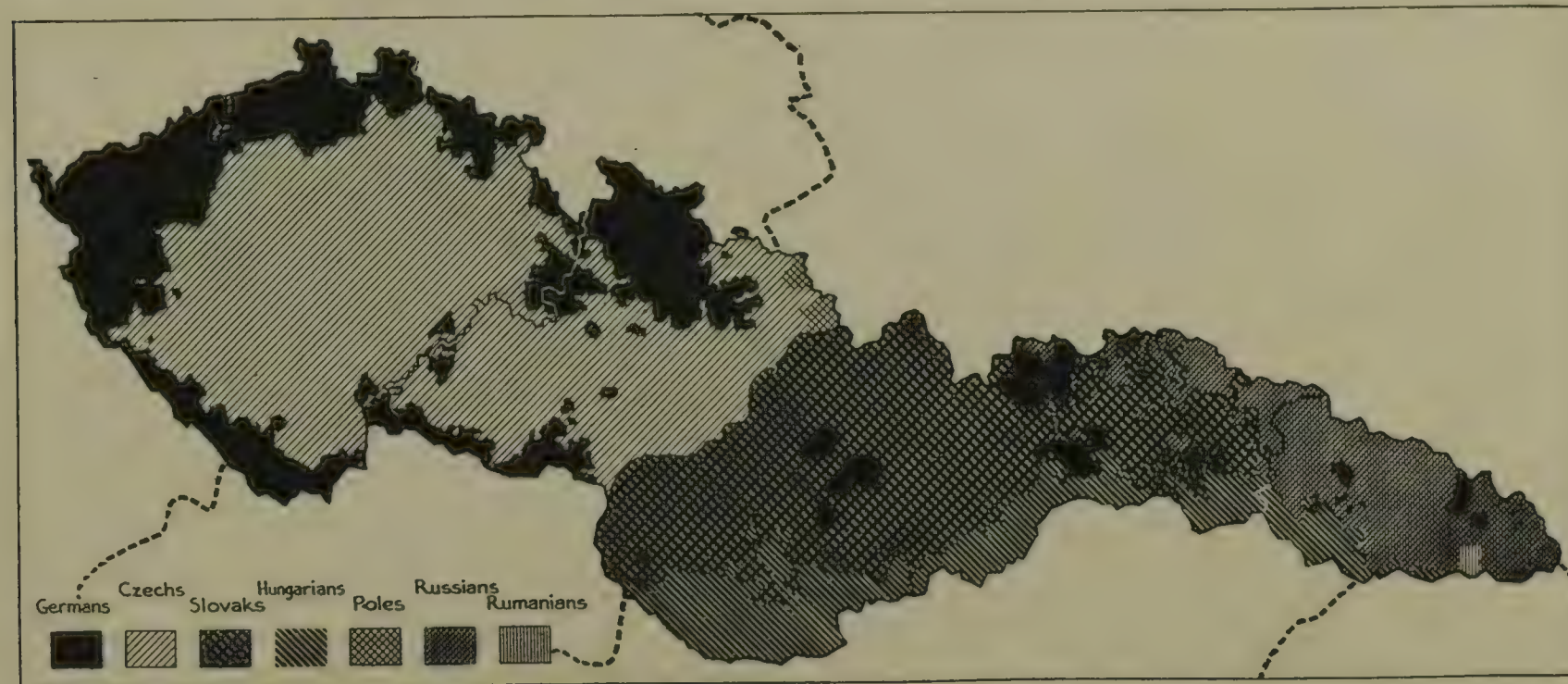
[Continued opposite.]



CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ENCLOSED POSITION: A MAP SHOWING HOW HER ISOLATION WAS INCREASED WHEN GERMANY ANNEXED AUSTRIA; ALSO HER GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, HER PARTNERS IN THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

Czechoslovak citizens, 9,688,770 are Czechoslovaks, 3,231,688 Germans, 691,923 Hungarians, 549,169 Russians, 81,737 Poles, 186,642 of Jewish nationality, and 49,636 others. . . . The majority of the population is Catholic." In a section on communications, the same book of reference says: "The Peace Treaty vested the Czechoslovak State with the right to use certain wharves in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin, and a strip of land on the River Elbe was, in November, 1929, leased to the Czechoslovakian Government for ninety-nine years. The chief port on the Danube is Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Elbe, the two main ports are Usti, n/L (Aussig) and Decin (Tetschen)." The total area of the country is 54,244 square miles. The largest province is Bohemia, with 20,101 square miles; Slovakia comes next with 18,921 sq. m., while Moravia and Silesia occupy 10,351 and Ruthenia 4871. To the foreign observer traveling in Czechoslovakia, considerable differences have long been noticeable between the various racial groups. This fact became evident some two months ago to our special artist, Mr. Bryan de Grineau, whose drawings have appeared in our pages at intervals this year. Thus, in a note on his impressions of the Moravian and Slovak districts,

[Continued below.]



A GERMAN VERSION OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A PROPAGANDIST MAP GIVING THE IMPRESSION THAT THE GERMAN COMMUNITIES ARE MORE NUMEROUS THAN THEY ACTUALLY ARE, AND THAT THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS FORM SEPARATE NATIONS; WHILE EMPHASISING HUNGARIAN AND RUTHENIAN MINORITIES.

in our issue of August 6, it was stated: "In contrast to the tense atmosphere on the frontiers of the Sudeten German area, along the border of Poland all seems peaceful. The Polish minority settlements appear to be contented and the inhabitants' thoughts to be solely occupied with the harvest and village life. Among the Slovaks the autonomist party creates some interest; but it is of a mild nature, and in no way anti-Czech, the interests of the Slovaks and the Czechs marching side by side."





CZECHOSLOVAKIA: THE COMPOSITE STATE ESTABLISHED IN 1918, COMPRISING BOHEMIA (WITH THE CAPITAL AT PRAGUE), MORAVIA, PART OF SILESIA, SLOVAKIA AND RUTHENIA—THE SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS BEING SITUATED PRINCIPALLY ON THE NORTHERN FRINGES OF BOHEMIA.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN ITS GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO ADJACENT COUNTRIES: A MAP SHOWING HOW THE WESTERN HALF IS SURROUNDED BY GERMAN (INCLUDING AUSTRIAN) TERRITORY, WHILE THE EASTERN HALF LIES BETWEEN POLAND AND HUNGARY, WITH A SHORT SECTION OF FRONTIER CONTIGUOUS TO RUMANIA. THE REPUBLIC BROUGHT INTO BEING TWENTY YEARS AGO—ON OCTOBER 28, 1918: CZECHOSLOVAKIA—MAPS SHOWING ITS CONSTITUENT TERRITORIES AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

"The Czechoslovak State," says "The Statesman's Year Book," "came into existence on October 28, 1918. On that day the National Council took over the government of the Czechoslovak countries, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, which had hitherto belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. On November 14, 1918, the Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a Republic, with (the late) Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President. . . . By the Treaty of Peace of September 10, 1919 (the Treaty of St. Germain), the Allied and Associated Powers formally recognised the Czechoslovak Republic."

REPRODUCED FROM THE AUTHENTIC IMPERIAL MAPS PUBLISHED BY GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, LTD., 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.





## A Soldier at Waterloo



WHEN I was sufficiently recovered to be permitted to take some nourishment, I felt the most extraordinary desire for a glass of Guinness, which I knew could be obtained without difficulty. Upon expressing my wish to the doctor, he told me I might take a small glass. . . .

"It was not long before I sent for the Guinness and I shall never forget how much I enjoyed it. I thought I had never tasted anything so delightful. . . . I am confident that it contributed more than anything else to the renewal of my strength."

*From the Diary of a Cavalry Officer, June 1815, after being severely wounded at the Battle of Waterloo*

Ethel M. Richardson, "LONG FORGOTTEN DAYS."  
(Heath Cranton, 1928.)

NOTE.—An interesting point about this extract is that before it came to light, the earliest known reference to the export of Guinness was in 1816, the year after Waterloo. The fact that Guinness "could be obtained without difficulty" in Belgium in 1815 shows that export must actually have begun some time before this.



## "SKETCHES BY BOZ"

"The chattels of Mrs. Bloss were forwarded by instalments. First there came a large hamper of Guinness's stout and an umbrella. . . ."  
(Later)

"Married!" said Mrs. Bloss, taking the pill and a draught of Guinness — "Married! Unpossible!"

Charles Dickens, "SKETCHES BY BOZ" (1836.)



## R.L.S. ON GUINNESS

"Fanny ate a whole fowl for breakfast, to say nothing of a tower of hot cakes. Belle and I floored another hen betwixt the pair of us, and I shall be no sooner done with the present amanuensing racket than I shall put myself outside a pint of Guinness. If you think this looks like dying of consumption in Apia I can only say I differ from you."

Letter dated: "At Sea, S.S. Mariposa, Feb. 19th, '93." Quoted in "THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON," Vol. V.

## Toast

"Here goes," said Tom Delancey, and sung the following lyric, of his own composition:—

"Dear Jack, this white mug that with Guinness I fill,  
And drink to the health of sweet Nan of the hill," etc.

William Makepeace Thackeray, "BURLESQUES" (published in book form 1869).

A Moral he who runs may read  
In this unique affair:—  
Drink Guinness, when it's strength you need—  
And get a lion's share.



G.E.776 A.



# The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

## SUCCESS ON THE STAGE.

THE autumn play at the New Theatre is about one of those drummer-boys of industry who rise to become generalissimo. The hero of this piece by Mr. Robert Gore-Browne, called "Can We Tell?", is one Tom Hollick,



"THE FLASHING STREAM," MR. CHARLES MORGAN'S PLAY AT THE LYRIC: MISS MARGARET RAWLINGS AS KAREN SELBY, MISS MANDA VANNE AS LADY HELSTON, AND MR. GODFREY TEARLE AS COMMANDER EDWARD FERRERS, R.N.

"The Flashing Stream," by "The Times's" dramatic critic, Mr. Charles Morgan, author of "Portrait in a Mirror," and "The Fountain," has been described as "a passionate problem—mathematical and human."

who begins as an urchin in a village grocery shop and passes, by way of repairing cycles in a small way, to manufacturing motors in a large one. He is not in himself a very exciting or amusing character and, since Mr. Gore-Browne's point is to emphasise the man's luck rather than to advertise his talents, there is no particular reason why Hollick should be shown as an exceptional and captivating person: in fact, rather the reverse. It is the man's fortune that is peculiar, not his faculty.

The piece has many facets which one might discuss in a general way. Is it really true that luck is more important than character and capacity? Are the men who rise rapidly and surely in wealth and power likely to seem especially imposing, arresting, and magnetic in ordinary life? For my part, I should answer both questions in the negative. Mr. Gore-Browne has certainly worked his "luck" thesis very hard: on the other hand, he may be said to have succeeded in drawing a successful man because he has refused to glue "success-marks" all over him. His Tom Hollick, as Mr. Jack Hawkins portrays him, is certainly no superman about the house, but a likeable, unimpressive fellow, with strength and weakness mixed, but strength on top. That, no doubt, is what many successful men are like; in other words, they are like most of the others, but they do have "just a little something the others haven't got."

It is noteworthy that most dramatists fail, or are generally deemed to fail, in portraying success. It is a common opinion that Shakespeare's one great failure in characterisation was with Julius Caesar. Brutus and Antony, very different characters, but both liable to be labelled as failures, inspired him to far more vivid portraiture than did the colossally successful Emperor who built Imperial Rome, Julius, the master of war, law-giver, historian, owner of all talents and winner of all glory and dominion. But that failure of Shakespeare's (all Shakespeareans would not admit that it was a failure) can be at once and adequately explained. The depicting of weakness is a great deal easier in the theatre than the depicting of strength. For weakness surely and immediately touches all our sympathies, while strength elicits only a chilly sort of admiration. Let us accordingly salute the

courage of Mr. Ivor Novello in playing the valiant conqueror Henry V., at Drury Lane. The finical, philosophising, imaginative, defeated Richard II. is so much more "makeable." I do not remember to have seen any actor fail in Richard's crown—and out of it. How easily we feel compassion for the feeble Richard, and how bitterly we come to loathe the victorious Bolingbroke. It is so very much more endearing on the stage to lose a throne than to win a battle. In grease-paint, if not in life, nothing succeeds like lack of success.

For that reason one may say that it is easier to write tragedy than to compose plays with happy endings. It is certainly not true that a modern audience craves only felicitous conclusions: like an ancient one, it is quite ready to end the evening with a black look-out or even with downright disaster and despair. What it likes is to have its sympathies warmly engaged. Consider the very great popularity recently won here by Tchekhov's plays, in which nearly all the characters are weaklings whose hopes are never realised, whose dreams must fade. Reverting to Shakespeare, we may note that the great tragic heroes who have most captured the popular mind and fancy are the Hamlets and Macbeths, who have that flaw within which prevents the realisation of their purposes.

Young men frustrated and bad men oppressed by conscience, wastrels giving all for love, lovers losing all by wanton jealousy, these are the eternal stuff of popular fancy. The boyish taste for heroes who rise from cabin-boy to captain, winning all their battles and a lovely heiress too, does not long survive adolescence. Success-stories may delight and fire the young; those of riper years are bored with these triumphal progresses up the ladder of life. They prefer to see a slip or two. We derive a certain discomfort from too much exposure to the spectacle of others soaring in wealth and power.

Mr. Shaw is always a rule to himself. I am surprised that "Major Barbara" has not been more often revived recently. So many aspects of Andrew Undershaft's character and of his views on war and life are tragically topical. I do not mention Undershaft because of the accident of time, but because he is a successful man who magnificently succeeds in being an entertaining stage-character. But

Mr. Shaw is exceptional. Whereas most stage-capitalists are men of heavy clay, his specimen has the true Shavian metal, so resilient and so sharply glittering. Undershaft is blessed with his maker's wit and eloquence, the true Shavian gift of the gab.

Among modern playwrights of our own country, I find Mr. Priestley particularly skilful and sympathetic in his delineation of defeated people. His two favourite plays of mine are "Eden End" and "Time and the Conways," and in both we meet families who have failed to get on. The old Yorkshire doctor, the fading actress and her second-rate husband in the former, and all the happy Conways who found peace so disappointing in the



"SERENA BLANDISH," AT THE GATE THEATRE: SIGMUND TRAUB (AUBREY DEXTER), A DIAMOND MERCHANT, GIVES SERENA (VIVIEN LEIGH) A DIAMOND RING, TRUSTING THAT IT WILL ATTRACT OTHERS TO HER HAND.

"Serena Blandish" tells of a young girl introduced to Society by the Countess Flor di Folio, but not as successful as she might be, as she lacks worldly "toughness."

latter, are memorable creatures. There is in these plays no crudely sentimental drive at our hearts: the stories are faithfully, quietly told, and, because they are so told, they must surely affect discerning people all the more strongly. Here is the very stuff of theatre, frustration. None of the Conways got what they wanted. That endears them.

Yes, frustration is the root of the matter. Frustration creates comedy and tragedy alike. The man who wants something and cannot get it is equally the theme of farce and melodrama, of the highest and the lowest. If a man loses his temper, it is farce: if he loses his kingdom or his hopes, it is tragedy. It is the failure which excites us. Why, even the "successes" in the theatre are dear to us, because of earlier failings. Which do we like the better, the raffish and reckless Prince Hal, or that other self of his, the successful King-Warrior Henry V., who rejected his old companions in mischief and treated Falstaff with a cold and virtuous disdain?

Of course, there are certain kinds of plays in which success is a necessity. The tradition imperatively insists. We expect to see the detective escape from his bewilderments and effect a "sure cop" before the curtain falls. The Law must succeed. So, in certain places, must Love. Everybody expects to see the hero and heroine successfully united at the end of a musical comedy. The audience at the Gaiety would never endure to see Miss Louise Browne and Mr. Roy Royston parted at the close. Nor could it tolerate the ultimate discomfiture of its comedians. But it wants to see them failing painfully for a long while. Mr. Henson's sufferings are always a joy. But these are conventions. In the case of more serious plays the hero's failure remains a constant aid to the author's and the player's success.



"HENRY V.," AT DRURY LANE: IVOR NOVELLO AS THE WAR-LIKE HARRY IN THE "UNTO THE BREACH" SCENE.

Never before has Ivor Novello acted in a full-length Shakespearean production. His only other venture was at a special matinee, at which he appeared with Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson in the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet."



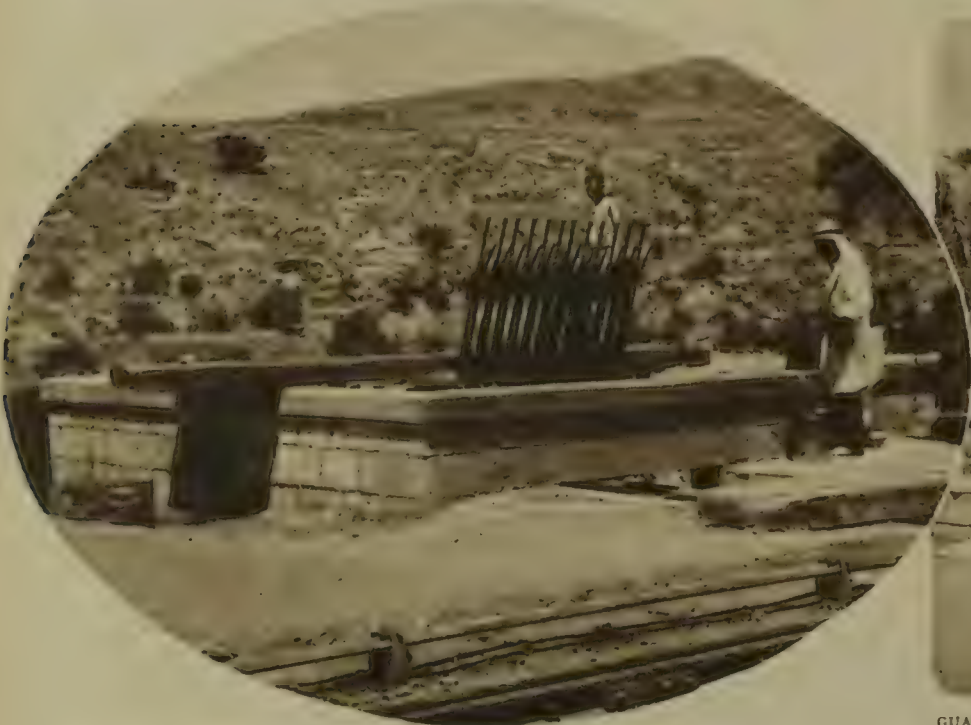
## SABOTAGE AND TERRORISM IN PALESTINE: WRECKED RAILWAY-LINES AND BURNT-OUT POLICE-POSTS.



THE ARAB CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM AND SABOTAGE IN PALESTINE: A REPAIR GANG WORKING ON THE JERUSALEM-LYDDA LINE WHERE THE RAILS HAD BEEN REMOVED OVER A LONG DISTANCE.



GUTTED AND BURNT OUT BY A BAND OF ARAB TERRORISTS: BITTIR STATION, NEAR JERUSALEM, AS IT APPEARED AFTER THE OUTRAGE—ONE OF A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON THE RAILWAY.



WITH ONLY THE STONE BASE LEFT INTACT: A SIGNAL-BOX WHICH WAS DISMANTLED AND BURNT BY ARAB TERRORISTS, WHO ALSO TOTALLY DESTROYED THE CONTROL WIRES AND SIGNAL ATTACHMENTS.



GUARDED BY A SENTRY WITH FIXED BAYONET: THE POLICE STATION AT BETHLEHEM, WHICH WAS ATTACKED AND BURNT BY ARABS, WHO THEN SEIZED THE POST OFFICE AND DESTROYED IT.



THE SEQUEL TO AN ATTACK ON A POLICE-POST ON THE JERUSALEM-JAFFA ROAD: POLICE OFFICERS, GUARDED BY SOLDIERS, CROSS-EXAMINING ARABS FROM A VILLAGE TO WHICH BLOODHOUNDS LED THEM.



REMOVING THE BAGGAGE OF POLICE WHO SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTOOD A THREE-HOUR "SIEGE": THE ENAB POLICE-POST ON THE JERUSALEM-JAFFA ROAD, WHICH WAS SET ON FIRE BEFORE THE ARABS WITHDREW.

THE recent announcement that more troops, including The Royal Scots Greys, were to be sent to Palestine lends additional interest to these photographs of Arab outrages. For some time there has been sabotage of the railway between Jerusalem and the Lydda junction. Stations have been burnt and the rails have been removed for some distance; while derailments have added to the confusion. On September 7 a band of some 200 Arabs attacked the Enab police-post on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road, after cutting all wires and blocking the road. The British and Palestinian constables, of whom there were ten, took cover on the roof of the post behind sandbags and exchanged shots with their attackers at point-blank range. The Arabs maintained the siege for three hours and then, having had at least two of the band killed, set fire to a police tender and the outer walls of the post and withdrew. The next day a detachment of the Black Watch and police arrived on the scene with bloodhounds, which led them to a nearby village. In one of the above photographs police officers are seen interrogating two of the inhabitants.



## PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT: THE LYING-IN-STATE AND FUNERAL.



PRINCE ARTHUR'S LYING-IN-STATE: THE COFFIN IN THE CHAPEL AT MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, WHERE SISTERS AND NURSES (TWO OF WHOM ARE SEEN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH) KEPT CONTINUOUS WATCH OVER IT. (Fox Photos.)



THE KING AT THE FUNERAL OF HIS COUSIN: HIS MAJESTY (IN FIELD-MARSHAL'S UNIFORM) WALKING IN THE PROCESSION AT WINDSOR CASTLE WITH THE EARL OF MACDUFF, PRINCE ARTHUR'S ONLY SON. (Planet News.)



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT BORNE, WITH MILITARY HONOURS, INTO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE: THE COFFIN, DRAPED IN HIS PERSONAL STANDARD, BEING CARRIED UP THE STEPS, FOLLOWED BY THE KING (SEEN WITH THE EARL OF MACDUFF AT THE TOP OF THE FIRST FLIGHT). (Keystone.)

The coffin containing the body of Prince Arthur of Connaught, who died on September 12 at his London home in Belgrave Square, was taken next day to Middlesex Hospital, of which he had been Chairman for many years, and placed in the Chapel to lie-in-state until the funeral. Sisters and nurses kept continuous vigil beside it. On the 16th the coffin was removed to Windsor, and borne in procession, on a gun-carriage, from the railway station to St. George's Chapel. The King, who travelled from Buckingham Palace by road, walked in the procession with the Earl of MacDuff, Prince Arthur's only son, and

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay, representing Prince Arthur's father, the Duke of Connaught. Then came the Duke of Kent (in naval uniform) and Prince Bertil of Sweden. There were also present representatives of Queen Mary, the Duke of Windsor, and the Duke of Gloucester. The pall-bearers were eight officers who had been closely associated with Prince Arthur in the Army and in his work as Governor-General of South Africa. In St. George's Chapel Princess Arthur of Connaught and Lady Patricia Ramsay were on either side of the King. It was stated that the burial would take place later at Frogmore.



# BY LAND, SEA AND AIR: NOTABLE OCCASIONS IN PEACE AND WAR.



**BREAKER OF HIS OWN WATER-SPEED WORLD RECORD: SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL IN HIS SPEED-BOAT "BLUE BIRD" ON LAKE HALLWIL.**

On September 17 Sir Malcolm Campbell succeeded in beating his own world record for speed-boats—129.5 miles per hour—by averaging 130.91 m.p.h. in "Blue Bird" on Lake Hallwil, Switzerland. Owing to a defect in the timing apparatus, the officials at first believed that his average speed for two runs was only 129.72 m.p.h. Later, however, it was officially stated that the correct figure was 130.91, giving him a new record. (*Topical.*)



**A NEW TYPE OF BRITISH TORPEDO-BOAT: M.T.B. 102, AT SEA OFF PORTSMOUTH.**

Under the heading of Torpedo Boats (Motor Type), the following particulars are given in the latest edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" regarding No. 102: "Length, 68 ft. Complement, 10. Armament, one 21-inch bow tube, one 21-inch torpedo in trough aft, 2-20 mm. (twin ring mount, all round firing positions). Machinery, three Isotta-Fraschini engines. Total B.H.P., 3000, equivalent to 47.8 knots in light condition, 43.7 knots with full equipment." (*Keystone.*)



**THE FIRST TEST FLIGHT OF GERMANY'S NEW AIRSHIP: THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN" RETURNS TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.**

The "Graf Zeppelin" (formerly "L.Z. 130") accomplished her first test flight on September 14. Dr. Eckener, commanding, performed the naming ceremony with a tube of compressed-air instead of a bottle of champagne, in her hangar. She took off more easily than the ill-fated "Hindenburg," launched in 1936, and made an 8-hour flight. She carried 74 people, including a crew of 35. (*Associated Press.*)



**THE MOTORIST WHO RECENTLY REGAINED THE WORLD'S LAND-SPEED RECORD: CAPTAIN GEORGE EYSTON IN HIS CAR "THUNDERBOLT."**

Two famous British drivers have lately been engaged in keen rivalry for the world's land-speed record at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, and have attained remarkable speeds. A few weeks ago Captain G. E. T. Eyston established a record with 345.49 miles per hour. Then, on September 15, Mr. John Cobb broke that record



**HOLDER OF THE LAND-SPEED RECORD FOR ONE DAY: MR. JOHN COBB BESIDE HIS RAILTON-NAPIER CAR.**

with a new one of 350.2 m.p.h. He only held it, however, for one day, as on the 16th Captain Eyston regained the honour with a run averaging 357.53 m.p.h. It was reported then that Captain Eyston might attempt, on September 21, to improve on this record. At the same time it was stated that Mr. Cobb would not try to beat Captain Eyston's new record, as he had to return to England. (*A.P. and Wide World.*)



**WHERE 31 PEOPLE WERE KILLED BY BOMBS: THE FISH MARKET IN A BARCELONA SUBURB AFTER A RECENT AIR RAID BY GENERAL FRANCO'S FORCES.**

During a Nationalist air raid at Barcelona on September 16 two bombs fell on the fish market in the suburb of Barceloneta, at the busiest time of the morning, when it was full of shoppers. The casualties were 31 killed (including 17 women and several children) and 65 (of whom 45 were women) seriously injured. At the same time three British ships the "Stanlake," "Bobbie," and "Lako Hallwil"—were damaged by shrapnel, but the crews were said to have escaped injury. (*Wide World.*)



**THE LONDON-BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY CENTENARY: THE LORD MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM, THE MAYOR OF ST. PANCRAS, AND LORD STAMP ON THE "LION" OF 1847.**

Lord Stamp, Chairman of the L.M.S., opened an exhibition at Euston on September 19 to commemorate the centenary of the London-Birmingham railway. There were over 200 exhibits showing developments since the 1830's. The old locomotive "Lion," built in 1847 and probably the oldest in the world capable of hauling a train, was again "in steam," with the driver and fireman wearing the costume of the period. (*Wide World.*)



## A REMARKABLE JOURNEY OF INVESTIGATION:

A WHITE MAN WITH THE ABORIGINES OF ARNHEM LAND. TRAVELS AMONG THE WARLIKE TRIBES OF CALEDON BAY AND WOODAH ISLAND, WHERE CLASHES WITH WHITES AND JAPANESE OCCURRED SOME YEARS AGO.

By DR. DONALD F. THOMSON.

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In our last number we began a series of articles on Australian aborigines, in Arnhem Land, by Dr. Donald Thomson, who is well known for his travels and researches among them. That first instalment described his experiences with native goose-hunters, who journey in canoes among vast swamps and there make temporary dwellings in trees. Here follows the author's second article, and the series will be continued in later issues.

TOWARDS the end of 1933, when I was nearing the end of a long expedition on Cape York Peninsula, in North Queensland, a little sailing cutter arrived, manned by a native crew. She had come from Groote Eylandt, on the opposite shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and she brought a tale, which at length we were able to piece together, of further trouble in Arnhem Land—of fighting at Caledon Bay, of the killing of many Japanese, of the killing of white men at Woodah Island, and of the coming of a police expedition.

Caledon and Blue Mud Bays, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, had long been regarded as places of ill-omen, and the natives of this coast have been reported from early times

on this coast, and in addition, that the natives of Blue Mud Bay—the Woodah Islanders, in fact—had speared one Morgan, the master's mate of the "Investigator." And so started the ill-fame of Caledon and Blue Mud Bays.

Nearly two years elapsed before I found myself, in

June 1935, voyaging down the Roper River in a native canoe, heading towards the Gulf of Carpentaria on my way to Woodah Island and Caledon Bay. In my pocket was a message stick that had been given to me by the three Caledon Bay natives who had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in Fanny Bay Gaol for the killing of Japanese in 1933. This stick was to be delivered to their father, Old Wongo, at Caledon Bay. On the voyage down the Roper River we travelled with canoes, and I found myself sharing a canoe with two men who formed the crew, an old woman, a young woman and her child, my own kangaroo dog, Tiger, two native dogs, our swags, and a quantity of stores. When the canoe was fully loaded we had a freeboard of just four inches. The wooden dug-out canoes of Arnhem Land are of Malay origin; they are perfectly smooth below the water, without any keel whatever, and they have no outriggers. Considerable skill is required to trim them. A sudden movement, a difference of opinion among the dogs, a too enthusiastic lunge by one of the crew at a passing water "goanna," threatened at any moment to precipitate disaster. We cut sticks and boughs and laid them crosswise in the canoes to keep the gear off the floor, and we took turns to bail to keep the water from rising to the level of the cargo. At intervals we pulled into the bank, unloaded the cargo and caulked the cracks with pads of tea-tree bark. Then we loaded again and pushed off.

Some distance from the mouth of the Roper River we met my own craft, the "St. Nicholas," transferred our cargo, and sailed for Woodah Island. But three weeks elapsed before we were able to make contact with the natives of Blue Mud Bay—the so-called "Woodah Islanders," but we saw the smoke of their hunting-fires far inland. These are in no sense "signal" fires, for the story that the natives of Arnhem Land are able to send messages and warnings of danger to one another by "smoke signals" is a myth.

At length we established contact with the natives and I went inland to their camp. Although the "dry" season was now well advanced, it had rained heavily and the normal seasonal activities of the natives were suspended. On this account the people who would normally have broken up and scattered over the territory in little hunting-parties or family groups were still living in the great camp at Matarauwaitj on Blue Mud Bay. There were more than 150 natives in this camp at this time. The place bristled with spears—there were stone-headed spears from the famous quarry at Ngillipidji, in the hills beyond, a quarry famed throughout Arnhem Land, and iron-headed or "shovel" spears made from the tanks of wrecked trepang or *bêche de mer* luggers. Bundles of these spears were concealed—from motives of politeness or discretion—in the bushes all around the camp, and at nights each of the men had his bundle of spears

close beside him. The people soon accepted us, took charge of our loads and made a clearing in the brush for us close beside their own camp.

At this time the staple food of this group consisted of water-lily roots (*Nymphaea spp.*) and seeds. Later in the year, when I returned overland to this same area, a ceremony was in progress and the camp was still larger. The natives were then subsisting on "rakai," the corms of a rush-like plant, *Heliocharis*, that flourishes in the brackish lagoons of the coast.

Contrary to the general belief, the most important staple foods of the Australian aborigines are of vegetable, and not of animal, origin. The men do conduct organised hunting expeditions and employ elaborate and intricate methods for the driving and ambushing of kangaroos and other game, but by far the greater part of their diet is vegetable food, which is gathered by the women, and prepared by processes which, as will be seen (in



DR. THOMSON'S SOLE COMPANION ON THE JOURNEY INTO ARNHEM LAND: HIS KANGAROO DOG, TIGER—OF A BREED ORIGINALLY OBTAINED BY CROSSING A GREYHOUND WITH A SCOTTISH DEERHOUND.

Tiger proved a great favourite with the aborigines, who admired his hunting prowess and dubbed him "Kurritjumbul kurral" ("Kangaroo king"). He contributed greatly to making friends with them. He was always game and faithful, though he endured much hardship and, as Dr. Thomson mentioned in our last number, was severely bitten by mosquitoes.

a later issue) from photographs of the preparation of cakes from water-lily seed, cycad nuts and others, are extremely specialised. These food supplies are seasonal, and each period has its own peculiar and characteristic products which form, for varying lengths of time, the staple food of the family and to a large extent control its movements.

The most important foods of Arnhem Land are the fruit of the cycad (*Cycas media*), several species of yam, a species of arrowroot, the rootstock and seed capsules of water-lilies, and the small, globular corm of the mat-rush (*Heliocharis*). These form the bulk of the food supply, but about fifty other plants are also used as food in some form—fruits, tubers or roots. As the cycad nut, called *ngutu*, is the most important single vegetable food, I shall describe its preparation. It is obtainable for about nine months in the year, and the periods of its greatest abundance—August to November—are the important ceremonial times when the chief initiation ceremonies are held, and when this food is sufficiently abundant to enable large numbers of natives to congregate in one place.

The nuts are gathered from the palms when they are just turning yellow or orange in colour. The women strike the fruits with a stout wooden mallet—generally shaped rather like a rolling-pin, or with a small pounding stone, and the husk is discarded. The inner kernel, in shape and size like a marble, is now crushed with a pounding stone, and placed in a "dilly bag" of coarse texture specially employed by the women for the gathering and preparation of food and generally made of *Pandanus* fibre. When the basket is full, the mouth is laced with string, and the whole immersed in a waterhole or lagoon, where it remains submerged for several days to leech out the poison it contains. As a result of this practice the water in these waterholes becomes exceedingly foul in hot weather.

After soaking, the *ngutu* is placed on a grinding stone and ground with a small flat "yoto" or "child" stone—as the small upper stone is called—to a fine white floury paste. It is then wrapped neatly in a parcel in paper bark, and buried in the ashes for several hours to cook.

The whole preparation, like most of the technological processes of these people, is carried out with remarkable skill and precision. When the *ngutu* is removed from the fire it is quite firm and resembles a flatish loaf or cake of coarse texture. Cakes weighing upwards of twelve or fifteen pounds are sometimes made, especially when ceremonies are in progress and the food has to be sent long distances. In this state these cakes will keep for a very long time and are highly nutritious and sustaining.

Towards the end of the "dry" season, the mat-rush "rakai," which grows in the brackish water on the edge of the salt pans near the coast, becomes the chief article of diet. Later in the year the "rakai" swamps about this great camp at Blue Mud Bay were supporting a population of more than two hundred natives for weeks at a time. "Rakai" (*Heliocharis*) corms, which are about the size of a hazel nut, and with much the same flavour, are generally eaten raw.



AT HOME IN NORTH CENTRAL ARNHEM LAND: DR. DONALD F. THOMSON, WITH HIS KANGAROO DOG, TIGER, AT A BASE CAMP WHICH FORMED HIS HEADQUARTERS FOR SOME MONTHS AND AFTER THE BREAKING OF THE "WET"—THE NORTH-WEST MONSOON.

as treacherous and dangerous. But it was in 1933 that this region first came into prominence, when the unrest that had been simmering for many years reached a head. Three separate clashes occurred in close succession on the same coastline, all with loss of life. Two trepang luggers were attacked at Caledon Bay and many members of the Japanese crews were killed. A little further to the southward, at Woodah Island, two white men, Traynor and Fagan, lost their lives, and still later in the same year, Constable McColl, of the Northern Territory Police, who accompanied a police party to Woodah Island, was killed by a spear. Reports of these exploits, generally highly coloured and greatly exaggerated, were cabled to the outside world, and pictures were painted of a country that teemed with natives so savage and so treacherous that to enter their territory was almost certain death. Reports were received that the natives of Caledon Bay were gathering for an attack on Groote Eylandt and an armed party of police was sent to guard the station there, and remained through the wet season and into 1934—and a state of affairs prevailed that is unprecedented in Australia in modern times.

I did not then know the natives of Arnhem Land, but I did know their neighbours in North Queensland and I was convinced that there was some very real cause underlying the trouble that occurred almost constantly at Caledon Bay. Normally the aborigine is of a peaceful and genial disposition unless he is greatly provoked. But I am not going to "whitewash" these people or to paint a picture of them as nothing but happy-go-lucky carefree children, whose only desire is to be left to the pursuit of their innocent pastimes. They are a bold, virile, warlike people—a race of fighting men who have been subjected to contact with, and exploitation by, casual seafarers for many centuries. They have been accustomed to protecting their country, and their women, and they have done this effectively at the point of their spears, or they could never have survived. As long ago as 1801-1803, Mathew Flinders recorded the fact that he had met with many Malay vessels



RAIWALLA: A NATIVE OF THE MILDJINGI CLAN OF THE GLYDE RIVER DISTRICT, AND A DEVOTED FOLLOWER OF DR. THOMSON.

Raiwalla served throughout most of the author's expeditions, and accompanied him on foot across Eastern Arnhem Land. "His faithfulness and devotion [writes Dr. Thomson] contributed much to the success of the work. Like many another splendid native, he had been regarded as a bad man, and had lately been released from Fanny Bay Gaol at Darwin after serving part of a term of imprisonment."



# AUSTRALIAN NATIVES STUDIED BY AN INVESTIGATOR: ANIMALS ; CRAFTS ; HAIR-SPINNING ; ROPE-MAKING ; FISH-TRAPS.



LIVING LIKE THEIR ANCESTORS OF THE OLD STONE AGE: A GROUP OF UNTOUCHED NATIVES GATHERING SHELLFISH ON A LONELY BEACH AT BLUE MUD BAY, WHERE THREE WHITES WERE KILLED DURING CLASHES IN 1933.



A CROCODILE'S NEST (CONSTRUCTED OF DECOMPOSED VEGETABLE MATTER AND PLACED ON A TIDAL RIVER BANK ABOVE HIGH WATER MARK) WHERE, NATIVES SAY, THE FEMALE KEEPS WATCH WHILE HER EGGS ARE INCUBATING.



CARRYING A WALLABY: A NATIVE OF BLUE MUD BAY, NAMED WAWIT, WHO HAS FIGURED IN MUCH FIGHTING AND IN MANY RAIDS IN THAT AREA.



MAKING LONG CYLINDRICAL FISH-TRAPS AT CAPE STEWARD, ON THE NORTH COAST OF ARNHAM LAND: INDUSTRY IN A DISTRICT WHERE NATIVE FISHING METHODS ARE MORE VARIED AND SPECIALISED THAN ELSEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, AND VERY INGENIOUS AND EFFECTIVE.



TEXTILE INDUSTRY AMONG THE AUSTRALIAN BLACKS: SPINNING HUMAN HAIR, WITH A WOODEN SPINDLE, TO FORM STRANDS USED LATER IN MAKING HAIR-BELTS WORN ONLY BY MEN ON CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS.



MAKING TWO-STRAND ROPE FOR HARPOON LINES IN HUNTING DUGONG AND TURTLE: TECHNIQUE IN WHICH NORTH AUSTRALIAN NATIVES USE THE BEST FIBRE OF VARIOUS PLANTS TO MAKE ROPE AND STRING.

These photographs, illustrating Dr. Thomson's article on page 549, describing investigations among Australian blacks, show them in relation to animal life or natural products used for food or decoration, and also as craftsmen. A note on the hair-spinner says: "Opossum fur is also spun in the same way, and is used for the manufacture of 'aprons' or fringe dresses, worn as pubic coverings by

men and women. Human hair for the manufacture of belts is cut with a stone knife or stone spear-head or with a sharp shell, but opossum fur is stripped from the dead animal with a shell scraper and is then wrapped neatly in a parcel in 'paper bark' until required. Many such parcels are commonly found in the dilly bag in which every hunter carries his personal possessions."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. DONALD F. THOMSON. COPYRIGHT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.A. (SEE ARTICLE ON PRECEDING PAGE.)



## ARNHEM LAND NATIVE TYPES:

A VIRILE RACE ACCUSTOMED FOR CENTURIES TO FIGHT  
FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND WOMENFOLK.



A NATIVE WARRIOR WHO WAS ALSO FAMOUS AS A PEACEMAKER AND AVERTED MANY RAIDS BY NOCTURNAL HARANGUES IN CAMP: AN OLD MAN OF ARNHEM LAND IN FIGHTING ARRAY.



A FEMININE TYPE AMONG THE ABORIGINES OF NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: A YOUNG WOMAN OF ARNHEM LAND, WITH CICATRICES ON HER ARM—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT MILINGIMBI, IN THE CROCODILE ISLANDS.



THE LAST OF THE FAMOUS OLD FIGHTING MEN OF BLUE MUD BAY: A NATIVE WARRIOR NAMED KUNDERUNG OR MUNDUKUL, AND CELEBRATED AMONG THE TRIBES OF ARNHEM LAND FOR HIS EXPLOITS.



ARMED WITH A FORMIDABLE SERRATED SPEAR: A TYPE OF THE UNSPOILED HUNTER OF ARNHEM LAND AS HE APPEARS IN THE BUSH, LIVING THE LIFE OF HIS ANCESTORS FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL.

Here we see various types of Australian aborigines whom Dr. Thomson met during his journey in Arnhem Land (described in his article on page 549) while investigating the causes of certain fatal clashes with white men and Japanese. This "race of fighting men," he considers, would not have survived if they had not, in past centuries, defended their land and their women with their spears. The full descriptive note on the top left photograph reads: "An old man of Arnhem

Land in full fighting array, with armlets of feathers taken from a sacred ceremonial totem of 'mar'ain'; head-dress or 'kut kut' with pendent tassels; and a ceremonial spear of stingray spines. In spite of his formidable appearance on this occasion, this splendid old man was renowned far and wide in Arnhem Land as a peacemaker, and his long harangues, called 'yarko,' delivered in the silence of the camp at night, did much to pacify the people and averted many raids."



# ARNHEM LAND NATIVES: WOMEN'S WORK; CLUB DUELS; FIRE-MAKING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. DONALD F. THOMSON. COPYRIGHT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.A. (SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 549.)



NOT A MYSTERIOUS NATIVE METHOD OF COMMUNICATION BY "SIGNAL FIRES," AS POPULARLY BELIEVED, BUT KINDLED FOR HUNTING PURPOSES: SMOKE FIRES OF ARNHEM LAND, AS SEEN FROM A SHIP OFF THE DESOLATE COAST.



THE AUSTRALIAN BLACK'S EQUIVALENT OF A DUEL: A MODE OF FIGHTING WITH HEAVY CLUBS, OFTEN USED INSTEAD OF SPEARS TO SETTLE CAMP DISPUTES OR DOMESTIC QUARRELS, AND NOT INFREQUENTLY RESULTING IN BROKEN HEADS.



AS IN FORMER TIMES: ABORIGINAL WOMEN OF ARNHEM LAND IN SEARCH OF VEGETABLE FOOD—A PARTY FROM A CAMP ON THE KOOLATONG RIVER, BLUE MUD BAY, DIGGING WITH YAM STICKS (THE TYPICAL WOMAN'S IMPLEMENT OF AUSTRALIA) FOR CORMS OF A SWAMP PLANT.



BEATING HER HEAD WITH A WOODEN STILETTO SO THAT BLOOD STREAMS OVER HER: A WOMAN PERFORMING RITUAL LAMENTATION FOR MEN LONG ABSENT IN GAOL.



ANTI-MOSQUITO DEVICES: A PILE DWELLING, WITH SLEEPING PLATFORM AND FIRE (FOR COOKING AND DRIVING THE INSECTS OFF), BUILT DURING THE WET SEASON, WHEN THEY ARE WORST.



MAKING FIRE: ROTATING ONE STICK RAPIDLY IN A HOLLOW ON ANOTHER, THUS PRODUCING SMOULDERING DUST, WHICH IS PLACED IN TINDER AND FANNED INTO FLAME.

The titles to some of these photographs can be amplified from Dr. Thomson's notes on them. That on the first says: "Though regarded in popular myth as 'signal fires,' by which natives communicate mysteriously with distant groups, they are merely hunting fires of Old Wongo's horde, near Caledon Bay." The women seen in the central photograph above are digging for corms of *rakai* (*Heliocharis*). "This plant thrives in brackish swamps on coastal flood plains, and, when these

dry up, forms the staple food of natives for some months. The women, with their children, yam sticks, 'dilly bags,' and vessels of well water, leave camp in early morning and work till mid-afternoon. The corms, about the size of a hazel nut, are generally eaten raw. They have a sweet nutty flavour, and are highly nutritious. Such a scene is rare anywhere in Australia now and doomed soon to disappear. It represents the real Arnhem Land."





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## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. TREASURER'S HOUSE, YORK.

By FRANK DAVIS.

the Crown. It passed from family to family, and was divided and sub-divided, until in 1896 Mr. Green purchased and completely restored the whole, and—this is how it appears on this page—began to fill it with the fine things the visitor can see to-day.

The pictures are not important, though it is fitting that an excellent canvas by William Etty, R.A.,

interesting, is an exquisitely proportioned Queen Anne figured walnut hanging wardrobe, which is placed in one of the upper rooms, the walls of which were covered with paper when the owner acquired the house. This paper was stripped, and oak paneling and, apparently, tapestries were found beneath: the panelling dates from about 1600. The fireplace is Tudor. Off-hand I am unable to call to mind

a wardrobe of this character elsewhere; even if it is not unique, it is beyond a doubt an exceptionally fine thing. Other walnut pieces include a folding table, and a Queen Anne secrétaire on cabriole legs with four claw-and-ball feet, and carved shells on the knees—equal in colour and quality to the wardrobe. It would be an easy matter to continue with a list of similar furniture, without giving the reader an adequate idea of its setting. The whole point of this gift to the nation is that one can walk into not a museum, but a house from which the owner has gracefully retired; true, it is not exactly as it would be were he still in residence—there are no books or papers lying about, for example; and there is no sherry in the decanter; but apart from that, this is a place one feels has been lived in, and could be lived in again—a gracious, civilised place, its roots deep in the past, its future not less safe from barbarous interference than



1. BELIEVED TO FOLLOW THE PLAN OF THE ORIGINAL MEDIEVAL STRUCTURE: THE HALL OF TREASURER'S HOUSE, YORK.

who worked so long at York and is buried there, should occupy a place in a small sitting-room. The furniture is a different matter, and of every kind—like the house itself. There are two refectory tables in the main hall, one of about 1600, another, a splendid example of robust country work, made in 1686 (the date is not visible in the photograph of Fig. 4), for William Cass of Easingwold, about ten miles away. The forms belong to the table and fit in beneath it when not in use. The table was evidently constructed in the house at Easingwold; when Mr. Green bought it, the problem arose of how to move it outside, and it seems the only solution was to demolish a wall and build it up again. The hall itself (Fig. 1) is believed to follow the plan of the original mediaeval hall; about 1620 the then owner lowered the floor and put in an upper room (hence the upper windows), but the fireplace still retains the original level. Four Tudor stools, several seventeenth-century chairs, and the fine late seventeenth-century chair of Fig. 2, complete the furnishing of what to many eyes will be the *clou* of the building.

The other rooms are later, consequently less stark, and are furnished accordingly. Boulle cabinets do not happen to be my taste, but there are two or three superlatively good examples of this type of French workmanship. Much rarer, and to most of us more



3. WITH CARVED DOLPHIN LEGS AND ONYX TOP: A CHIPPENDALE TRIPOD TABLE (MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY).



2. A MASTERPIECE OF THE TREASURER'S HOUSE, YORK: A FINE CARVED CHAIR OF THE LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY; WITH CANE SEAT AND BACK.

the barracks of the 9th Legion, the last to be withdrawn from Britain. There is even a saintly aura about the place, for St. William was once Treasurer, before he became Archbishop, and lived on the site—this same St. William who was so powerful in prayer that when, on his entry into the city in 1154, the wooden bridge over the Ouse collapsed, not a single person was drowned. This is no place in which to detail the many changes of ownership. The house was secularised in 1547. "Being plundered of all its treasure, the Minster had no need of a treasurer," said the then holder of the office, tactfully and truthfully, on handing over his trust to



4. A SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF ROBUST COUNTRY WORK: AN OAK REFECTIONARY TABLE, MADE FOR WILLIAM CASS OF EASINGWOLD, IN THE HALL OF TREASURER'S HOUSE, YORK (DATED 1686).

the great church a stone's-throw away. Not the least of its beauties is the garden front as seen through the pierced iron gateway, with steps and columns added to the exterior of the Great Hall about 1620. Its owners and occupiers, apart from distinguished citizens of York, include the Protector Somerset, and, in Cromwell's time, Lord Fairfax, to whom, I believe, we owe the preservation of the marvellous glass windows in the Minster; and—wholly obscure, but uncommonly pathetic—a certain Mr. Aislaby, of Ripon, who shut the gates of the house against a lady, was challenged to a duel by the young woman's kinsman and died from a rapier thrust.





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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "DEAR OCTOPUS," AT THE QUEEN'S.

THIS may not be Miss Dodie Smith's best play, but it is one that most dramatists would be proud to have written. It sets out to describe, without any theatrical artifice, a week-end in the life of an ordinary middle-class family. The occasion for the reunion is the golden wedding of the grandparents. There are the old couple themselves: sons, daughters, infants, and a sprinkling of "in-laws." So human is the atmosphere that on the Friday evening before the anniversary the son of the house is already worrying about the speech he is to make. It will, of course, be a mere nothing. Just a joke or two and some apt quotation. Still, there it is; it has to be right. There is an unmarried, and rather unhappy, sister. She, it appears, has had a love-affair with a married man who has now returned to his wife. There are no dramatics. Miss Valerie Taylor shows, with admirable restraint, the woman's unhappiness. Yet she displays no bitterness. It was an ending she had anticipated from the start of the *affaire*. What surprises her is her Victorian-era mother's quiet acceptance of the situation when she learns of it. There is, naturally, as there must be at every such family gathering, a sister-in-law to whom one must take particular care to be polite. Not for the world would one have her realise she is not, and never can be, one of the family. There is also "Fenny" (Miss Angela Baddeley), the companion-cum-nurse, who has for years loved Nicholas (Mr. John Gielgud). Despite her efforts to make concealment ape the worm i' the bud, the entire family knows of her passion—save Nicholas himself. Fortunately, he realises at the end, so that the curtain may fall without tears. Miss Baddeley

plays this rôle very charmingly. Mr. John Gielgud has little to do save display a nonchalant acceptance of life as it is. Perhaps the best performance is given by Miss Kate Cutler as a lady so perilously near the seventies that she refuses to remember anything further back than the previous week. Miss Marie Tempest's grandmother is somewhat more matriarchal than one imagines the author to have intended. Nevertheless, it is a fine performance, and her scenes with her husband (Mr. Leon



WITH PORTRAITS OF THE LATE MISS LILIAN BAYLIS AND HER AUNT, EMMA CONS, FOUNDER OF THE OLD VIC: THE NEW DESIGN PAINTED ON THE SAFETY CURTAIN OF THAT FAMOUS THEATRE.

The safety curtain of the Old Vic has been newly painted by Mr. Robert Medley, who thereby won the £100 prize for the best design, out of about 400 submitted. The judges were Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Kenneth Clark, and Mr. C. B. Cochran. The painting shows, on the extreme left, Lilian Baylis (in cap and gown as an Oxford M.A.), with her two dogs, standing beside the seated figure of her aunt, Emma Cons. Other details include Hamlet, with Yorick's skull; Bottom's ass-head; the clown in "Twelfth Night"; characters from "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; a tree on the storm-swept heath in "King Lear," and scene-shifters at work. It was stated that the new design would be seen for the first time by the audience at the revival of "Trelawny of the Wells" on September 20.

Central Press.

Quartermaine) are as effective as they are affecting. This comedy is a successful compromise between the slightly more farcical "George and Margaret," and Mr. Priestley's rather more serious "Time and the Conways." It makes entertainment that cannot fail to please.

### "THE LAST TRUMP," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

For too many years Sir Seymour Hicks has frivelled away his talents in trivial farces. Not that farces have no place in the entertainment world. The trouble was that those he selected had a part for him, and little or nothing more to recommend them. Now he has a real part, and one that he acts to perfection. One can only regret that the author has not provided a better vehicle to carry it. Sir Seymour plays an unscrupulous financier with a Scottish accent that would pass muster north of the Tweed. Though he has one gouty foot in the grave, the other is always eager to dash off after a pretty woman. For a hard-headed business man, he is somewhat easily persuaded that the end of the world is at hand. The prophet's intention was that he should be frightened to death, and so be prevented from despoiling the Highlands with an electric power scheme. Instead, the effect is to make the magnate rise from the bed on which he spends the whole of the first act, determined to have one last fling. While awaiting the sounding of the last trump, he plays poker, one of his guests obligingly staking her virtue on a turn of the cards. Fortunately, she retains it by means of a royal flush. The acting of Sir Seymour Hicks makes this comedy well worth a visit.

### "HENRY V.," AT DRURY LANE.

Mr. Ivor Novello gives a surprisingly good performance as King Hal. He lacks the physique and suggestion of virility of a Lewis Waller, but his interpretation of the part will delight his admirers. There is colour and glamour in Mr. Lewis Casson's production. All the glory of war, without obtrusion of the attendant gore. Miss Dorothy Dickson makes a sweet little Katharine. Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies plays the Chorus rather on principal-boy lines. Which is all to the good, for this production may well run over Christmas.



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## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IF it be a blessed thing for a country to have no history, as a familiar saying declares, it might be equally true to say, "Blessed is that land which has no geography," for then its inhabitants would not be bothered by all those troublesome questions which arise out of disputed frontiers. I am not sure even whether there are many inhabitants worth mentioning—unless it be Abominable Snowmen—in the region described by a famous mountaineer in "BLANK ON THE MAP." By Eric Shipton. With a Foreword by T. G. Longstaff, 50 Photographs, 3 Maps, and Text Drawings by Bip Pares (Hodder and Stoughton; 18s.). This is a delightful story of high adventure told with quiet charm, rich in humour and in the thrills of danger and endurance among the world's mightiest mountain ranges. The book is beautifully illustrated.

In these harassing days it is a relief to read of places immune from racial hatreds and the menace of war, and the explorer's life seems one of enviable detachment. Explaining the origin and scope of last year's journey (here recorded), Mr. Shipton says: "I often amuse myself by making a list of imaginary expeditions in order of their attractiveness. . . . Talking with John Morris, on the way down from Base Camp to Rongbuk, after the 1936 Everest expedition, he asked me if I had ever considered his pet plan of a journey from Hunza to Leh by way of the Shaksgam river. . . . Eventually I decided that instead of making the suggested journey it would be more valuable to establish a base in the middle of the Shaksgam area . . . and to make exploratory excursions from there in all directions. . . . As I studied the maps, one thing about them captured my imagination. The ridges and valleys which led up from Baltistan became increasingly high and steep as they merged into the maze of peaks and glaciers of the Karakoram, and then suddenly ended in an empty blank space. Across this blank space was written one challenging word, 'Unexplored.' The area is dominated by K2, the second highest mountain in the world."

As for the results of the expedition, they can be best appreciated in the words of Dr. Longstaff, who also recalls Mr. Shipton's previous achievements. "After notable ascents in Europe and Africa," we read, "the author of this book made four long journeys in the Himalaya. With his old companion, Tilman, he has again this year tackled Everest, on whose grim slopes he reached 28,000 feet in 1933. The first to unveil the Sanctuary of Nanda Devi, he has achieved some thirty new peaks and passes in the eastern and western Himalaya. Last year he turned far to the north-west to the solitudes of Karakoram, and in the present volume he appears essentially as an explorer, subordinating the climbing of peaks to his main objective of filling in a great blank on the map. . . . Few readers of Shipton's modest account will quite realise all that is

implied by the remarkable success of this expedition. The combined party has surveyed 1800 square miles of one of the most difficult fastnesses in the world."

Mr. Shipton himself amplifies his purpose in a passage where he draws an interesting comparison with pioneer Alpine exploration, and reveals the motives animating his own work. "We now have the opportunity," he writes, "to see the Himalaya as De Saussure saw the Alps a hundred and fifty years ago. Its peaks and valleys are unexplored. Its people are leading natural lives, instead of feverishly exploiting their country for profit of doubtful value. . . . Let us approach this great heritage in the right spirit, not impelled by ambition. Let us study its people and their culture. Let us explore its vast tangle of mountains and glaciers, penetrating the deep, sunless gorges to find the hidden beauty which lies beyond, crossing unknown passes which lead us from one region of mystery to another. . . . Let us approach the peaks with humility." The author's power of appreciating "the hidden beauty" is expressed in his fine descriptions of K2. Could not the Karakoram Names Committee (to which he refers) bestow some more romantic title on this majestic mountain?

Besides Mr. Shipton's own narrative, the book contains appendices on geological results by J. B. Auden and on map-making by Michael Spender, who, we learn, "cut his tobacco allowance down to one pipeful a day in order to take with him Tolstoy's 'War and Peace' and Forster's 'A Passage to India.'" There is also a chapter on Himalayan legends by H. W. Tilman, leader of this year's Everest expedition, who records finding "tracks of an Abominable Snowman"—appropriately enough, near a peak called "The Ogre." They were in a straight line, and, from their dimensions and depth, suggested the spoor of a bird "weighing perhaps a ton." Half-humourously, Mr. Tilman discusses the local superstition and at the same time chaffs the scientific iconoclasts who have ascribed such tracks to bears or other animals. "The Sherpas," he writes, "judged them to belong to the smaller type of Snowman, . . . which feeds on men, while his larger brother confines himself to a diet of yaks. My remark that no one had been here for nearly thirty years and that he must be devilish hungry did not amuse the Sherpas as much as I expected! The jest was considered ill-timed, as perhaps it was, the three of us standing forlorn and alone in a great expanse of snow, looking at the strange tracks like so many Robinson Crusoes. . . . There was no game of any kind, nor grass within fifteen miles, and the nearest village was forty miles away."

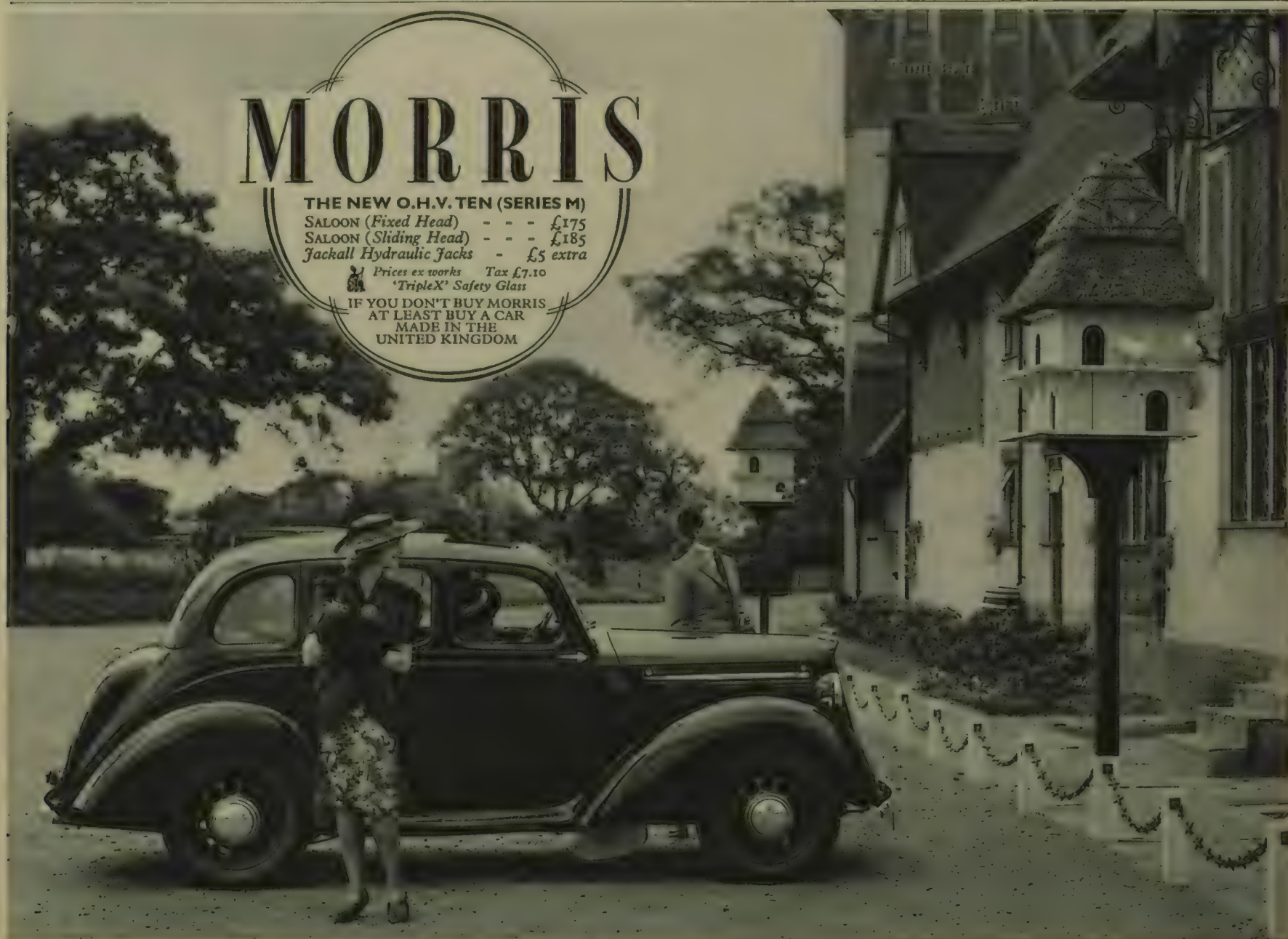
Among the various nations that have sent large organised climbing parties to India, France had not been represented before the enterprise recorded in another well-illustrated book, "HIMALAYAN ASSAULT." The French Himalayan Expedition, 1936. Translated by Nea E. Morin. With Introduction by Brig.-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce, 48 Gravure

Plates and 3 Maps (Methuen; 15s.). No author's name appears on the title-page, but the greater part of the main narrative is by the leader of the expedition, M. Henry de Ségogne, and General Bruce alludes to the volume as "his book." Various members of the party have contributed other chapters, or appendices. The mountain chosen for the climb was (in General Bruce's words) "Gasherbrum I., named by Conway in 1892 the Hidden Peak; I am afraid not a very happy christening, when a native name is already to hand." General Bruce recalls that he himself was a member of the Conway Expedition. The height of "K5 or Hidden Peak" is given as 26,470 ft.

Like this year's Everest expedition, the French party were unfortunate in the weather, and, despite all their gallant efforts, failed to reach the summit. "The mountain," writes M. Jean Charignon, "had defeated us. But was it really the mountain? No, it was its ally, the monsoon, implacable adversary of Himalayan expeditions. We still had one consolation, the hope that some day we should return and succeed." As it was, they came through many perils and difficulties without loss of life, though there was one almost fatal incident, on which General Bruce remarks: "The only parallel to the miracle of the escape of the two porters carried down by the avalanche that I can think of, is when Dr. Longstaff and the brothers Brocherel were swept away on the crest of a snow avalanche on Gurla Mandhata, they being even more lucky, as they managed to extract themselves and to continue their attempt immediately, although after a slide of 1500 feet. I hear rumours," he adds, "that a fresh attempt [i.e., by French climbers] is to be made in 1939. . . . The best wishes of all British sportsmen will follow the next venture; and actually a success on Gasherbrum I. would mean the conquest of the highest actual summit yet attained."

In his chapter on the journey to Base Camp, which includes an amusing description of importunate vendors at Srinagar, M. de Ségogne speaks very warmly of British help given to the expedition in India. Thus, Captain Streetfeild (liaison officer appointed by the Indian Government) was "our close companion for many months," and Mr. Hugh Rutledge (leader of the 1936 Everest Expedition) undertook the selection of Sherpa porters, who proved "an extraordinarily able and courageous set of fellows and backed us up splendidly throughout." Again—"to recount our proceedings in Delhi would be to tell a long story of English courtesy and charm." Worthy of note also are some cordial references to German climbing in the Himalayas. In the preliminary list of fourteen potential objectives (summits over 8000 metres), drawn up by the French Committee, occurs the following entry: "Kangchenjunga (28,146 ft.). Eliminated on principle, having resisted the attacks of the Munich climbers, whose teamwork, enthusiasm and mountaineering value would be difficult to equal."

(Continued overleaf.)



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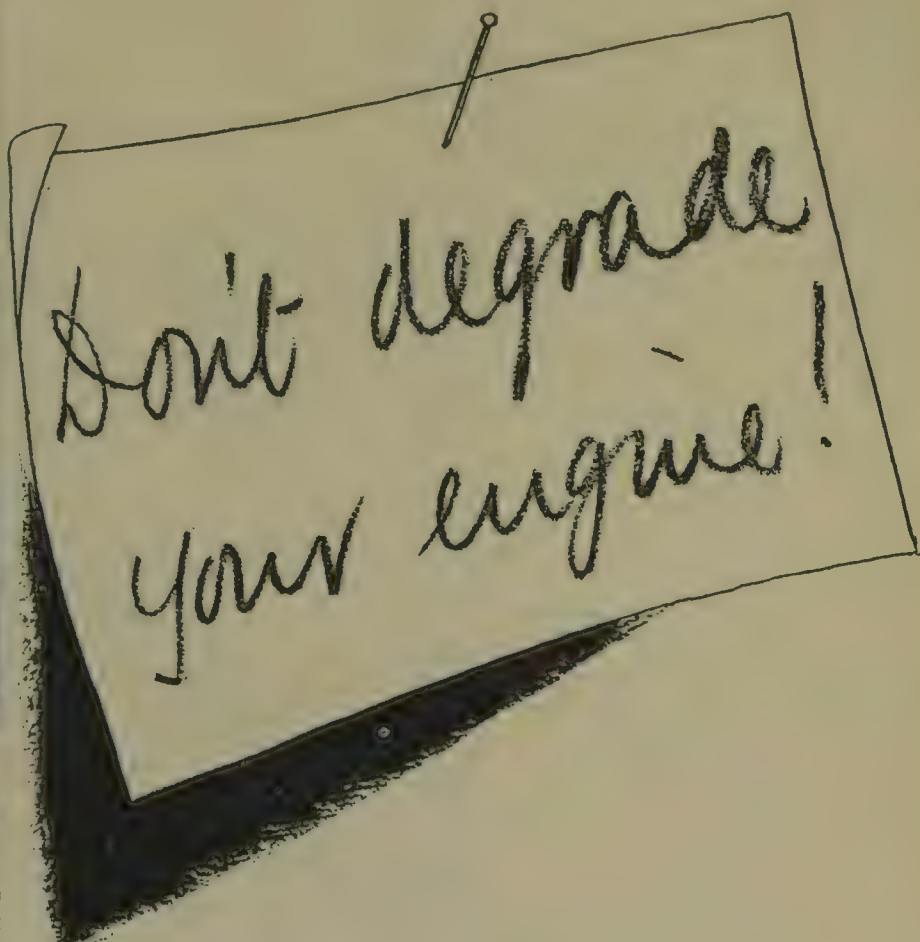
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Continued.

French vivacity, humour and sympathy are evident in the portrayal of local character and customs. On one occasion, too, M. de Ségogne gives an interesting glimpse of native ideas concerning Europe. Describing a remote place on the way from Kashmir to Baltistan, he writes: "I stayed at Sonamarg to receive any news that the postmaster might have for me. He soon appeared, and I offered him a cigarette, which he refused. He said that he did not like to smoke in the presence of such an important French personage! . . . The postmaster and I conversed upon European affairs. He asked me if Italy was a republic, and was surprised to hear that there was a king. Ah, of course, Mussolini. . . . Was France a republic? Just what was a republic? He questioned me on Napoleon, of whom he had learnt at school and about whom he had read a number of books. The postmaster was an intelligent Hindoo bent on occupying his time with reading during the complete solitude of eight winter months. From June to October he was isolated from the world, seeing no one except the peasants. Never by any chance did he have a letter to deal with. An expedition such as ours was a real event in his life."

Among several attractive works concerning more or less the same part of the world, two are of ethnological and anthropological interest, and one of these is by Mr. Shipton's friend, who, as mentioned previously, was with him on Everest in 1936. It is called "LIVING WITH LEPCHAS." A Book About the Sikkim Himalayas. By John Morris, who also took the photographs which illustrate it (Heinemann; 15s.). Here he gives an entertaining picture of a singularly peaceable and engaging tribe, whose unaggressive character sets an example to nations nearer home, but—sad to relate—

has tended towards the tribe's gradual diminution. Their social life has elements of primitive communism and a modified form of polyandry.

The same subject is treated more fully and on different lines, by Major Morris's companion on the journey, in "HIMALAYAN VILLAGE." An Account of the Lepchas of Sikkim. By Geoffrey Gorer. With

Lepcha rites for exorcising the mountain demons of Kangchenjunga. His book deals exhaustively with Lepcha religion, law, and family life, with unusually intimate detail about connubial and amatory customs. In their respective volumes Mr. Gorer and Major Morris reciprocate friendly compliments. Major Morris alludes to Mr. Gorer's work (not then published) as "a psychological study of the people from the Freudian and Marxist points of view," and to his own book as "a plain, unvarnished description of some four months' residence in a Lepcha village." He adds that they hope to collaborate later in a "scientific description" of Lepcha culture as a whole.

For the present I have only room to name briefly two other interesting books. Adventurous journeys and sufferings of a young American impressed with the hope of learning ultimate wisdom from mysterious Tibetan religious sages, are told by him in a very distinctive book of reminiscences—"IN SEARCH OF THE MAHATMAS OF TIBET." By Edwin G. Schary. With Forewords by Canon C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, Principal, C.M.S. School, Srinagar, and David Macdonald, former British Trade Agent, Gyantse, Tibet. With Illustrations and Maps (Travel Book Club; 3s. 6d.). Here again Sonamarg is mentioned, incidentally, but Mr. Schary did not meet its studious postmaster.

At the last moment, as I pass my proof, arrives a volume which, for pictorial beauty and literary charm, I should otherwise have placed first instead of last on my list—"PEAKS AND VALLEYS." By F. S. Smythe. With 76 Photographs by the author, and Coloured Frontispiece (Black; 12s. 6d.). Both Himalayan and Alpine peaks are included, and among the valleys is a Highland glen. C. E. B.



AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS IN PARIS: A HEAP OF SAND FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRES, RECENTLY DEPOSITED IN THE COURTYARD OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF WAR.

The French Government recently announced that supplies of sand would be available to owners of buildings for putting out fires in the event of air raids. This is one of various precautionary measures taken by the French authorities. Our photograph shows a sand supply at the Ministry of War in Paris. (Planet News.)

Introduction by J. H. Hutton, Professor of Social Anthropology at Cambridge, and 32 Plates (Michael Joseph; 25s.). Mr. Gorer, we may recall, contributed to our issue of Aug. 13 last photographs of curious

F. S. Smythe. With 76 Photographs by the author, and Coloured Frontispiece (Black; 12s. 6d.). Both Himalayan and Alpine peaks are included, and among the valleys is a Highland glen. C. E. B.



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## Of Interest to Women.

### Crinoline and Slender Lines.

There are several silhouettes this season. An attempt is being made to create a vogue for the "crinoline"; generally speaking, it is carried out in taffeta or lace, the skirt being arranged over a "hooped" petticoat, which may be discarded if desired. Those who wish to be quite correct in every detail have anklets composed of frills of lace. The corsages are arranged well off the shoulders, and if there are berthes, they are caught with flowers. The slim, straight silhouette is regarded with favour, Persian or other embroidery being introduced at the neckline. Many of the sleeves are enormous puffs, a variation of those seen in the evening dress on the right.

### Spangled Evening Dresses.

Sequins in glorious opalescent and other colours are generously strewn over the lace nets and chiffons used for evening dresses. Sometimes they are as large as shillings and scintillate with every movement of the wearer. Taffeta is a material that is well in the limelight, also moiré. This is as soft as the petal of a rose, so different from the material known by that name a decade or two ago. Emphasis must be laid on the fact that there is a decided vogue for high necklines in front, while the entire centre of the back is revealed. The strapless corsage is everywhere discussed; for the slender woman it is becoming.

### Studies in Contrast.

Everyone will admit that the two evening dresses at the top of this page are altogether charming; they may be seen in the Model Gown Department at Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street. It is silver lamé which makes the ensemble on the left. The dress has a slimming and flattering effect on the figure; it is innocent of sleeves, while the coat is reinforced with bell sleeves and silver fox. Slender lines are present in the *chef d'œuvre* on the right. There is sufficient fullness in the skirt to make it extremely graceful. The material is soft and strewn with miniature sequins, the sleeves being caught by tiny bows.

### Broché Lamé in Glorious Colours.

The autumn of 1938 will long be remembered on account of the début of broché lamés. They are very soft, the colours are perfectly beautiful, and no matter how vivid they be, harmony prevails. They are primarily used for dresses that are destined to be worn under fur and other coats. They look so smart when the latter are thrown back. The one pictured at the base of the page on the left is 12½ guineas, and comes from Debenham and Freebody. A swathed suède draped sash, weighted with tassels, introduces an original note. It seems almost unnecessary to add that there are many variations on this theme. These dresses are really delightful.



### Ripple Crêpe and "Whiskered" Silk.

Washing frocks are indeed an asset, and those of "whiskered" silk sponsored by Debenham and Freebody still continue their prosperous career. This season's interpretations of the prevailing modes are more attractive than ever. It may be mentioned that the dresses are from 69s. 6d., with coatees from 98s. 6d.; a folder would gladly be sent on application. Illustrated on the left above is a dress and jacket for 5½ guineas, made of a new fabric known by the name of ripple crêpe. The frock on the right is of wool, with an angora finish in a slight wave. It is 98s. 6d.; the picture shows the many devices which add to its charm. It is available in all the accepted autumn colours.





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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

A NEW Vauxhall car is always an interesting event to motorists as this factory with gigantic resources usually gives the world of wheels something worth its serious consideration. The new 12-h.p. four-cylinder Vauxhall, a larger car than the 10-h.p.,



TRANSPORT IN DURBAN—OLD AND NEW: A ZULU RICKSHAW BOY PAUSES BESIDE A COLLEAGUE WHO IS AT THE WHEEL OF A MORRIS "EIGHT."

For years, Zulu rickshaw boys, some in full native head-dress, have been carrying travellers for something like sixpence a mile; but the Morris "Eight" shown here is costing its owner considerably less per mile in running costs. The photograph was received from McCarthy Rodway, Ltd., of Durban, distributors for Morris Industries Exports of Morris and Morris-Commercial cars.

is remarkable value for its cost to the public, £189. Also, like the "Ten," it is of mono construction, its chassis and steel coachwork welded together as one complete unit. This produces not only a very strong car, but saves weight, so that in the new Vauxhall 12-h.p. saloon the power-weight ratio is high; therefore this car is particularly economical to run as well as being able to travel at

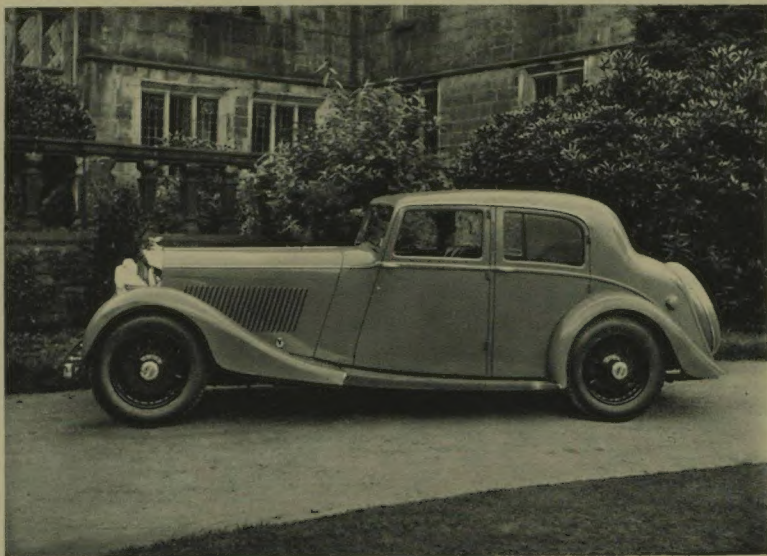
a maximum of 65 m.p.h. on a fuel average of 35 miles to the gallon. Great credit is due to the Vauxhall technicians for the improved carburation in Vauxhall cars. This car's carburetter gives six mixture ratios so as to give the best economical running according to the load to be carried by its engine. Independent front-wheel springing is fitted, needing only a slight "topping-up" every three or four months, while it automatically adjusts itself to the varying road conditions.

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even burning of the gases and so give smoother running to the engine. Science has produced the design of the combustion chamber and the piston-head, based on the study of the way in which the flame spreads through the compressed mixture. The result has justified

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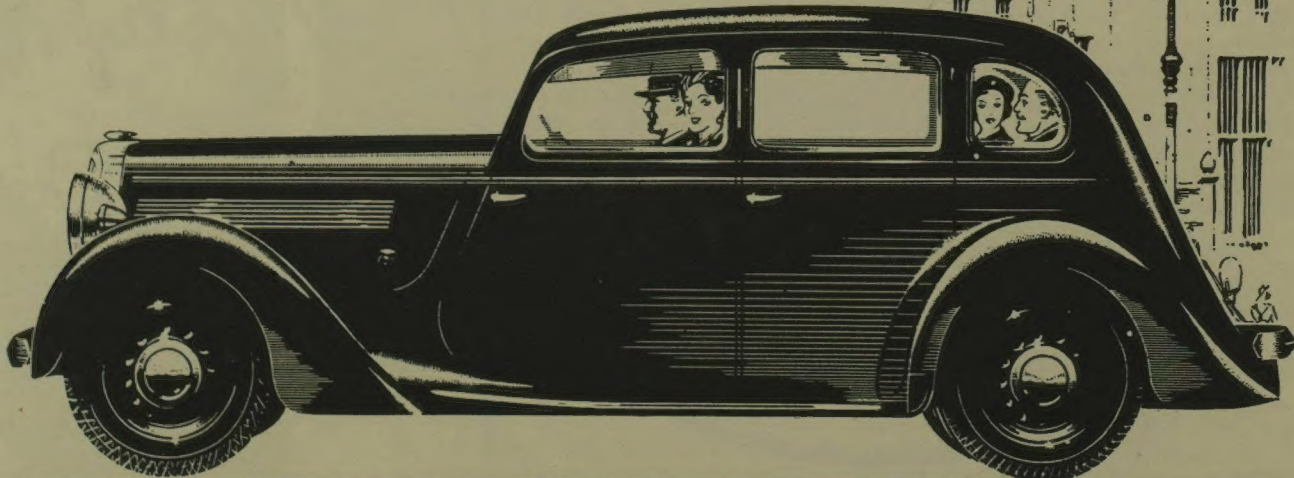
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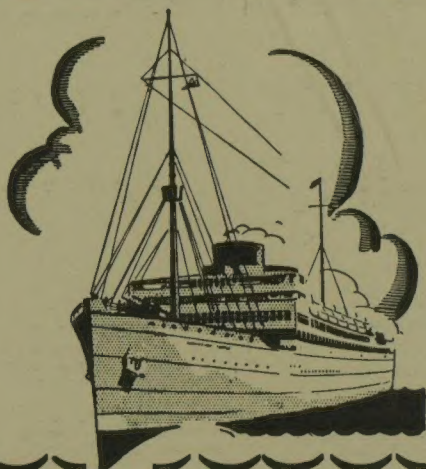
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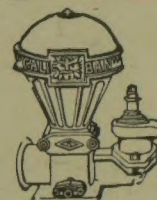
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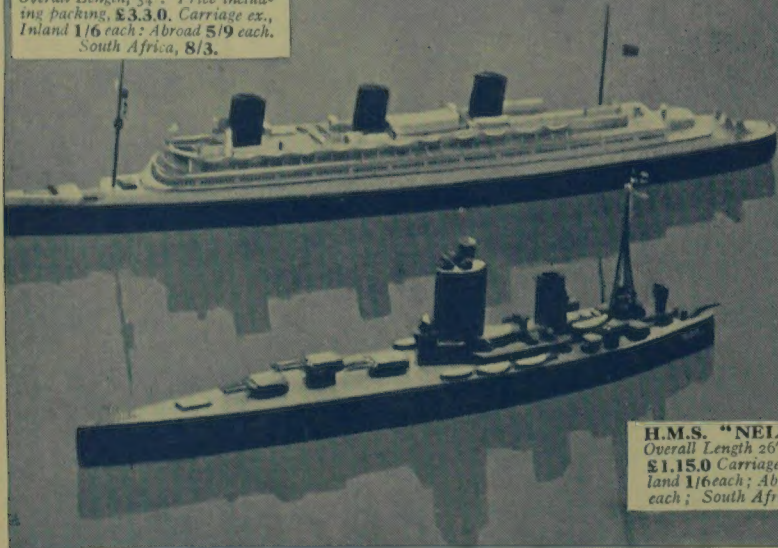
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